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Letter dated 18 December 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1535 (2004), by which the Security Council decided to establish the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, under the policy guidance of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, for an initial period ending on 31 December 2007 and subject to a comprehensive review by the Council by 31 December 2005. I also have the honour to refer to the subsequent statement by the President of the Security Council of 21 December 2005 (S/PRST/2005/64), which indicated the Security Council's decision to carry out another comprehensive review of the Executive Directorate by 31 December 2006, to be prepared by the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

I am therefore pleased to submit herewith the report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to the Security Council (see annex) for consideration by the Council as part of its comprehensive review of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, due by 31 December 2006.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ellen Margrethe **Løj**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant
to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex

Report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to the Security Council for its consideration as part of its comprehensive review of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

I. Introduction

1. When the Security Council carried out its comprehensive review of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate in December 2005, as mandated by the Council in its resolution 1535 (2004), it decided, on the basis of recommendations made by the Counter-Terrorism Committee, that since the Executive Directorate had only been fully staffed for a short time, it was only possible to draw limited conclusions. Therefore, it decided to task the Committee to prepare another comprehensive review of the Executive Directorate before 31 December 2006. The present report has been prepared by the Committee in order to assist the Council in conducting that review.

2. In its report to the Council in 2005 as input to its comprehensive review (S/2005/800), the Committee decided to assess the Executive Directorate's assistance to the Committee in attaining the goals of the revitalization process (see S/2004/124, annex, sect. III). It followed the same basis for the present report.

3. In its report for 2005, the Committee drew a number of specific conclusions, which were endorsed by the Council (see S/PRST/2005/64). Also, throughout the year, the Committee has continuously provided guidance to the Executive Directorate on how it could best provide the desired assistance to the Committee on implementation of its mandate to promote and monitor the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). Those conclusions and guidance also provided a basis for the Committee's report to the Council for the review of the Executive Directorate.

4. In its programme of work covering the period from July through December 2006, attached to that of the Committee (see S/2006/607, annex), the Executive Directorate undertook to prepare and submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General, a semi-annual comprehensive report on how it helps the Committee, with the latter's policy guidance, to achieve the goals of the revitalization process set forth in S/2004/124 and on how its work has enhanced States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) (para. 16). The Committee welcomes this report, which, along with the semi-annual report covering the first six months of 2006, has been taken into account in the Committee's assessment of the Executive Directorate's work. The reports are attached as appendices I and II.

5. Also, since the revitalization process was initiated, the Council adopted resolution 1624 (2005). This resolution expanded the Committee's mandate, which is also reflected in the present report.

6. Finally, since the comprehensive review of the Executive Directorate in 2005, the General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy on 8 September 2006 (General Assembly resolution 60/288). This strategy includes in several places encouragements to the Counter-Terrorism Committee and

its Executive Directorate on what steps they can take in order to implement the strategy. These specific calls to the Committee and its Executive Directorate will be taken into account when setting the direction for the future work of the Executive Directorate and the Committee.

II. Set clear direction for the future work

7. The Committee's mandate is to monitor and promote implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The Committee reaffirms that the mandate of the Executive Directorate is within the parameters of that of the Committee. It is an ambitious mandate, and the Committee is of the view that the Executive Directorate's activities should continue to aim at ensuring concrete, practical, measurable results within that mandate.

8. Based on the priorities set in last year's comprehensive review report, the Committee has discussed and provided guidance to the Executive Directorate, including in the following areas:

- Implementation plan on technical assistance (February 2006)
- Human rights policy guidance (May 2006)
- Guidance on how to use statistics (January 2006)
- Guidance on the development of best practices (March 2006)
- Guidance on cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations (March 2006)
- Guidance on cooperation with subregional organizations in Africa (March and July 2006)
- Guidance on cooperation with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) (March and October 2006)
- Adopted the preliminary implementation assessment and the revised provisional procedures (March, June and October 2006)
- Guidance regarding the contribution of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Executive Directorate to the implementation of the United Nations counter-terrorism strategy (October, November 2006)
- Guidance on visits, including on follow-up (in connection with discussion of specific visits)
- Guidance on preparation of the report to the Council on States' implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) (March, June, July, 2006)
- Guidance on how to move on the work regarding Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) (December 2006)
- Guidance on communications (January and February 2006)

9. The Committee welcomes the letter from the Secretary-General to the Security Council dated 15 December 2006 with regard to the Executive Directorate's reporting lines. As suggested in the letter, and in order to better reflect the spirit of resolution 1535 (2004) and PRST/2005/64, **the Committee recommends to the**

Council that it consider positively the amendments of the Executive Directorate's reporting lines so that it would henceforth present its draft work programmes and its semi-annual reports directly to the Committee.

III. Intensify efforts to promote and monitor the implementation of all aspects of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) by enhancing dialogue on the basis of the guiding principles of cooperation, transparency and even-handedness

Thorough analysis of States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001)

10. In the comprehensive review for 2005, the Committee encouraged the Executive Directorate to keep it informed about its work and of the progress made by States in implementing resolution 1373 (2001). The Committee also requested an indication from the Executive Directorate, as soon as possible and no later than the first quarter of 2006, regarding when the various analyses would be presented for discussion in the Committee. The Committee noted that these analyses should, when appropriate, include proposals for how the Committee could do more to help States in overcoming their unique challenges.

11. The Committee has received monthly reports from the Executive Directorate containing thematic sections regarding aspects of implementation. Also, the first semi-annual report included a section on Member States' progress in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). The reports have varied in their level of analysis and recommendations.

12. In 2005, the Committee agreed to revise its working methods to move from a focus on collecting, reviewing and requesting reports. In doing so, the Committee aimed to enhance its ability to monitor States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), facilitate the delivery of related technical assistance and address reporting fatigue. The Committee also looked forward to receiving thorough and consistent analyses by the Executive Directorate of implementation by Member States of resolution 1373 (2001). The Executive Directorate presented a matrix for such analyses, the preliminary implementation assessment, which was welcomed and endorsed by the Committee in April 2006. The Committee requested the Executive Directorate to propose working procedures for the use of the preliminary implementation assessment matrix by the Counter-Terrorism Committee/Executive Directorate. New procedures were adopted in October 2006 on the basis of a proposal from the Chairman.

13. The work programme of the Executive Directorate for April-June 2006 indicated that it would complete 100 new preliminary implementation assessments and the work programme for July-December 2006 indicated that it would complete preliminary implementation assessments for 130 Member States. Up to the point of concluding the present report, the Executive Directorate had provided the Committee with 42 preliminary implementation assessments, and the Committee understands that 46 have been prepared but not yet presented to it. The Executive Directorate's semi-annual report for December 2006 states that the Executive

Directorate has prepared preliminary implementation assessments for a number of States.

14. **The Committee looks forward to a timetable from the Executive Directorate for the completion of the preliminary implementation assessment analysis of all Member States and a timetable for their discussion in subcommittees over the coming weeks and months.**

15. **The Committee looks forward to receiving analysis from the Executive Directorate, in line with its mandate under S/2004/124 and on the basis of the analysis set forth in the preliminary implementation assessments, on the progress of States in their adoption and implementation of the relevant international conventions and protocol related to terrorism and the status of implementation by all States of resolution 1373 (2001), including highlighting gaps of particular concern, ideally in time for the Committee's next briefing to the Security Council.**

16. In its work programme for January-March 2006, the Committee requested from the Executive Directorate a proposal for a technical guide to resolution 1373 (2001) that would set out the requirements and necessary steps for implementing the provisions of the resolution. Such a tool would assist both the Committee and States. In its work programme for July-December 2006, the Committee requested the Executive Directorate to prepare recommendations for its work to develop standards for measuring States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). **The Committee looks forward to receiving recommendations in this regard.**

Best practices

17. In 2005, the Committee tasked the Executive Directorate with updating information posted on the Committee's website regarding international best practices. The Committee also tasked the Executive Directorate with elaborating relevant best practices within the scope of resolution 1373 (2001). Finally, the Committee encouraged the Executive Directorate to recommend ways of developing guidance in areas where best practices are either non-existent or poorly defined.

18. In 2006, the Executive Directorate identified and presented to the Committee a directory of international best practices, standards and codes aimed at helping Member States maximize their efforts to implement resolution 1373 (2001). Among the first priorities identified were those dealing with suppression of the financing of terrorism, criminal law and procedure and international cooperation and preventing the movement of persons, weapons and equipment in connection with terrorist activities. These were posted on the Committee's website. The Executive Directorate has maintained regular contacts with several international and regional organizations with a view to the further identification and analysis of best practices. Finally, the Executive Directorate has promoted the directory of best practices during visits and in its dialogue with States.

19. The Committee welcomes the directory of best practices as a significant achievement and encourages its further dissemination and promotion. The Committee considers the directory to be an extremely useful practical tool for States, which also contributes to the area of assistance. **The Committee encourages the Executive Directorate to continue the work on developing best practices in**

all key areas of resolution 1373 (2001) and looks forward to a presentation on the status of the work, which can lead to discussion and agreement on guidance for further work in this field.

Visits

20. In 2005, the Committee stressed that visits had proven to be a good means for getting a better understanding of the progress of States in meeting their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001) and for collecting information about their needs. The Committee therefore encouraged the Executive Directorate to continue such visit to States, with their consent. The Committee also welcomed the inclusion of States' implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) in its dialogue with States during visits. At the same time, the Committee urged the Executive Directorate to provide the Committee with more substantial information in advance in order to ensure efficient use of resources. During 2005, the Committee welcomed the Executive Directorate's focus on developing direct contact with States through such visits. The Committee continued to stress that careful preparation was an important part of the process. The Committee continued to stress that thorough follow-up with the experts that had been met during the visit was important and should begin as soon as the visit was concluded.

21. During 2006, the Executive Directorate carried out a total of 10 visits to United Republic of Tanzania (13-17 February 2006), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (5-10 March 2006), Jordan (18-22 June 2006), Malaysia (10-15 July 2006), the Philippines (18-22 September 2006), Mali (2-6 October 2006), India (6-13 November 2006), Nigeria (13-17 November 2006), Pakistan (17-24 November 2006) and Kuwait (2-6 December 2006). In advance of each of the visits, the Committee received a package of information about the visit, including the above-mentioned preliminary implementation assessment.

22. The Executive Directorate reported to the Committee in its semi-annual report that four out of the five States visited in 2005 had begun to implement some of the recommendations made by the Committee, for example, by taking steps to draft or adopt legislation addressing key provisions of resolution 1373 (2001), allocating additional financial and human resources, and/or becoming parties to more of the international counter-terrorism instruments. The Executive Directorate reported that it had also sought to facilitate the provision of technical assistance where requested. As for the States visited in 2006, the Executive Directorate has prepared preliminary conclusions from all the visits and has prepared or is in the process of preparing final reports.

23. **The Committee encourages the Executive Directorate to make a special effort to ensure that to the extent possible the resources invested in visits lead to concrete measurable improvements in the visited State's implementation. The Committee appreciates the considerable amount of work and time that goes into preparing and arranging such visits, as well as in their follow-up. The Committee welcomes the fact that work with donors had become an integral part of follow-up to visits. The Committee encourages the Executive Directorate, as part of its post-visit work, to develop a timetable for fulfilling the recommendations developed during those visits. For each visit, the timetable should address the measures that the State visited and, as**

appropriate, the Counter-Terrorism Committee/Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate should take to fulfil the Committee's recommendations.

24. In 2005, the Committee reiterated that it was prepared to consider a more tailor-made and flexible approach to visits to States upon their consent. One such visit took place in 2006. The Executive Directorate conducted a visit to Paraguay to convey to the State's authorities the urgency of implementing in full resolution 1373 (2001), including criminalizing terrorism and the financing of terrorism. After the visit, Paraguay reported that the relevant amendments to the Penal Code have been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies.

25. **The Committee encourages the Executive Directorate to undertake more tailor-made and flexible visits in cases where the Committee is satisfied that this will facilitate substantial progress on high-priority issues.**

Human rights

26. The Committee reiterated that States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism should comply with all their obligations under international law and that they should adopt such measures in accordance with international law, in particular human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law. The Committee stated that the Executive Directorate should take this into account. On the basis of a proposal from the Executive Directorate, the Committee has developed and adopted policy guidance in this field. In its semi-annual report, the Executive Directorate stated that it continued to take human rights into account in the course of its activities. The Executive Directorate further stated that it has maintained regular liaison with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, had attended two workshops arranged by relevant international and/or regional organizations and has stayed in regular contact with a number of relevant international organizations.

27. The Committee welcomes that the Executive Directorate, in its analysis of States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), takes into account relevant human rights aspects in accordance with the Committee's policy guidance, including during visits to States. **The Committee encourages the Executive Directorate to continue to implement the Committee's policy guidance.**

IV. Strengthen the facilitation of technical assistance to States as one of the Committee's priorities

28. In its report to the Council in 2005, the Committee recognized that one of its most important functions was to help States get the technical assistance they needed to implement the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) and related resolutions. The Committee reiterated its objective to achieve measurable, concrete results. To this end, the Committee welcomed the Executive Directorate's draft implementation plan, which was discussed and approved by the Committee. The Executive Directorate reported on progress against this implementation plan in March, June and December 2006.

29. In the ongoing work of the Committee, it has given guidance to the Executive Directorate on how to achieve results, including in connection with visits to States and the required follow-up.

30. In its December semi-annual report to the Committee, the Executive Directorate noted that the Committee's action plan provided a useful blueprint for guiding the Executive Directorate's efforts in facilitating technical assistance. The Executive Directorate further noted that outcomes would still need time to surface and would show themselves through the progress States made in further implementing resolution 1373 (2001). So far, the Executive Directorate has reported two cases in which technical assistance had been delivered as a result of its facilitation.

31. In its reports to the Committee on implementing the technical assistance policy guidance, the Executive Directorate reported in March that it had analysed the priority needs of 91 States, in June that it had analysed 93 States and in December that it had analysed 96 States. In March, the Executive Directorate reported that it had met with 28 States to discuss those priorities, in June that it had met 41 States and in December that it had met or contacted 52 States. Requests for assistance were referred to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (46 by March and 75 by the end of 2006) and the International Monetary Fund (25 by March, 64 by June and 64 by the end of 2006). The Executive Directorate reported in March that it had had meetings with 10 donor countries; in June that it had established contact with a total of 18 donor countries; and at the end of 2006 18 donor countries. In March and June 2006 the Executive Directorate reported that the needs of 65 countries had been referred to the Counter-Terrorism Action Group established by the Group of Eight.

32. The Executive Directorate reported in March and June 2006 that nine separate guides, each of which provide information about assistance activities of a specific donor, had been developed, and in December that 15 such guides were being developed. Areas of work in the implementation plan that have yet to be completed include an audit of assistance requested and to be provided by May 2006. The Executive Directorate reported in March that the audit was complete for Africa and West Asia, providing information on 100 per cent of agreed but unmet priority needs, and proposing options for meeting them, to be compiled by December 2006.

33. Other proposals made by the Executive Directorate on technical assistance in its work programmes include the preparation of proposals concerning the organization of an informal meeting of potential donors/assistance providers and proposals on the possible convening of regional practitioners' workshops (the proposals were in each of the January-April, April-June and July-December work programmes). The Committee continues to hold the view that these are useful initiatives and looks forward to receiving the Executive Directorate's proposals.

34. The Committee reiterates that the facilitation of technical assistance to enhance States' ability to implement the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) and related resolutions is one of its highest priorities. The Committee continues to attach great importance to its policy guidance on technical assistance and the need to implement it. The Committee welcomes the level of meetings, contact-building and exchange of information, with both donors and States that seek technical assistance, that have begun in the area of technical assistance.

35. While the Committee welcomes the effort by the Executive Directorate so far, the Committee emphasizes the need for the Executive Directorate to focus on identifying and meeting the priority needs of States. **The Committee also attaches importance to the completion of an updated and improved technical assistance matrix.**

36. The Committee also continues to place importance on strengthening relations with the donor community, including with States and other bodies that may not already be providing technical assistance, through measures such as dialogue and the provision of information. **In this regard, the Committee looks forward to the preparation and holding of informal forums targeting donors/providers.**

37. **The Committee looks forward to the Executive Directorate's proposal for its 2007 implementation plan for fulfilling the Committee's policy guidance on technical assistance.**

38. As stated in the Committee's technical assistance policy guidance, it is essential for the Committee's successful fulfilment of its role in the field of technical assistance that, where appropriate, the Executive Directorate take into account information on assistance provided to States with a view to enhancing institutions and strengthening the rule of law. The Committee would therefore welcome a status update on how far the Executive Directorate is in this work.

39. The Committee reiterates the importance of achieving the delivery of assistance that leads to improved implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), as demonstrated through the preliminary implementation assessment analysis tool. The Committee is concerned that progress in achieving results in this area has been slow. **The Committee proposes a detailed discussion in the Committee on the functioning and results of the technical assistance work in the Executive Directorate, based on an updated analysis of results in this area, in the first quarter of 2007.**

V. Strengthen contacts and coordination with other United Nations bodies

40. In 2005, the Committee encouraged the Executive Directorate to further develop contacts with other related United Nations entities, in particular UNODC. The Executive Directorate has reported that it has strengthened its cooperation with UNODC and provided timely information on the technical assistance needs of Member States. UNODC has also participated in seven of the visits to States in 2006. The Executive Directorate has also participated in capacity-building workshops including for the Southern African Development Community. Finally, the Executive Directorate has also strengthened cooperation with the Global Programme against Money Laundering of UNODC. **The Committee welcomes this enhanced cooperation and encourages both the Executive Directorate and UNODC to continue to aim for concrete results as outcomes.**

41. The Executive Directorate has continued its cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) regarding the identification and promotion of best practices and the provision of technical assistance. Also, IMO and ICAO have participated in some of the visits. **The Committee is grateful to those organizations for making their expertise**

available for the Committee's visits to States and encourages that such cooperation can be further strengthened in the future.

42. The Committee welcomed the Executive Directorate's participation in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force established by the Secretary-General. The Committee is of the view that the Executive Directorate has an important role to play in the implementation of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006 in its resolution 60/288 and launched at the ministerial level on 19 September 2006. Moreover, on the basis of a proposal from the Executive Directorate, **the Committee made clear that in its view, the Executive Directorate can best contribute to the implementation of the strategy through achieving results within the core parts of the Committee's mandate.**

43. In 2005, the Committee encouraged the Executive Directorate to strengthen cooperation with assistance providers including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations resident coordinators, as appropriate. The Executive Directorate has reported in its semi-annual report in December 2006 that it has held meetings with the UNDP resident representative, and in some cases with the country teams, during visits to States. **The Committee encourages the Executive Directorate to continue efforts to develop and enhance relations with UNDP.**

VI. Enhance cooperation and coordination among international, regional and subregional organizations in the fight against terrorism

44. Since it was first established, the Committee has recognized that strong, results-oriented cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations is paramount in the efforts to enhance States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). The Committee has stressed the importance of working with those organizations in order to assist them in building capacity so they are better placed to assist their members in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). In this regard, the Committee has given priority to working with, including to strengthen, those organizations that have begun to develop their counter-terrorism agenda more recently.

45. In its report in 2005, the Committee said that it looked forward to receiving the Executive Directorate's proposals for a strategy on enhancing cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, in line with a results-oriented approach. The Executive Directorate presented such a strategy in March 2006. The Committee stressed the importance of the Executive Directorate cooperating with those organizations in order to make full use of their potential to facilitate and provide assistance.

46. The Committee concluded its discussions by encouraging the Executive Directorate to be proactive in its interaction with other relevant organizations, including outreach to relevant regional organizations that are developing counter-terrorism programmes. More specifically, regarding the subregional organizations in Africa, the Committee guided the Executive Directorate to give priority to enhancing cooperation with the African Centre for Research and Studies on

Terrorism of the African Union (AU), the Economic Community of West African States and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. The Committee encourages the Executive Directorate's cooperation with AU. AU has also shared its model counter-terrorism legislation with the Executive Directorate, which in turn is preparing comments. Also, AU has participated in the Committee's visit to States in the region and is exploring how to assist late submitters in preparing their reports. Priority was also given to work with the Pacific Island Forum and CARICOM in order to address the issue of late submission of reports as well as "reporting fatigue" among the small States that are members of those regional organizations. Finally, the Committee also encouraged the Executive Directorate to continue its close cooperation with relevant organizations, including the European Union (EU), the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Financial Action Task Force and the Organization of American States, among others.

47. In its semi-annual report of December 2006, the Executive Directorate provided an update on this cooperation. **The Committee welcomes the progress made, in particular the examples of relevant participation by regional organizations in visits to States. The Committee encourages the Executive Directorate to develop strong partnerships with the relevant organizations with a view to enhancing implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). The Committee expresses its appreciation to those organizations that contributed their time and expertise to visits by the Executive Directorate to States.**

48. In its report to the Council in 2005, the Committee encouraged the Executive Directorate to submit a report on how the Almaty Programme of Action (adopted by the Committee and participants at the fourth special meeting of the Committee and international, regional and subregional organizations) had been implemented. Also, the Committee looked forward to an implementation plan for achieving any objectives set out in the Almaty Programme of Action that had not yet been met, as well as implementing on an ongoing basis in the outcome documents agreed at the previous three special meetings, including measures for improving the flow of information with and among international, regional and subregional organizations. **The Committee reiterates its request for this report.**

49. The Committee welcomes the Executive Directorate's work to prepare the fifth special meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations. The Committee looks forward to seeing the action plan and concrete results from the fifth special meeting.

50. In the Committee's work programme for July to December 2006, the Executive Directorate was requested to assist the Committee in the preparation and conduct of thematic discussions on strengthening efforts to limit terrorists' mobility. **The Committee would welcome that such discussion could take place in the Committee before the fifth special meeting.**

51. In 2005, the Committee encouraged the Executive Directorate to continue and strengthen the fruitful cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Action Group established by the Group of Eight. The Executive Directorate reported that it had continued to cooperate regularly with the Counter-Terrorism Action Group and has participated in meetings on technical assistance and other matters of common interest. The Executive Directorate received the preliminary assistance matrices from the Counter-Terrorism Action Group and noted that its updated assistance matrix would be provided shortly. Also, the Executive Directorate reported that it

had met with local representatives of the Counter-Terrorism Action Group during visits. **The Committee welcomes the Executive Directorate's cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Action Group and encourages the Executive Directorate to continue and strengthen such cooperation, including continuing such meetings during visits.**

VII. Improve the ability to collect information for monitoring the efforts of Member States in their fight against terrorism and to facilitate appropriate technical assistance, including through visits with the consent of the State concerned

52. Collection of information continues to be crucial for the Committee in order to ensure a solid basis for its efforts to monitor and promote implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). Through visits to States and enhanced dialogue, the Executive Directorate has improved its ability to collect information. The Committee remains mindful of concerns about reporting fatigue. To this end, the Committee stressed the need for the Executive Directorate, the Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and the experts of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to continue to strengthen their cooperation and sharing of information. Specific issues relating to visits and dialogue with States are addressed in section II above.

53. The Committee has concluded that its new preliminary implementation assessments provide for thorough, systematic and even-handed analyses of States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). **The Committee has encouraged the Executive Directorate to ensure a consistent approach to these analyses and draw fully upon the expertise within the Executive Directorate on specific issues addressed by resolution 1372 (2001).**

VIII. Improve the capacity of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to make recommendations to the Security Council in all areas related to implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

54. The Committee recognized that it had taken only the first steps towards achieving this goal, mostly due to the late staffing of the Executive Directorate. However, the Committee hoped that a fully staffed Executive Directorate would enable the Committee to do more work of this nature. The Committee reiterated that, while the key principles remained those of cooperation, transparency and even-handedness, it was the Committee's intention to move towards more systematic, consistent and comprehensive analysis of States' efforts and strengthening the Committee's capacity to best help States fully implement the resolution.

55. In the July-December 2006 work programme, the Executive Directorate indicated that it would assist the Committee in the preparation and conduct of thematic discussions on strengthening efforts to limit terrorists' mobility. The Committee is of the view that such thematic discussions would be of great value,

including with a view to be able to make the appropriate recommendations to the Council regarding implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

IX. Expedite work and streamline procedures

56. The Committee recognized the need for a fresh look at the reporting regime, and the Committee looked forward to specific suggestions from the Executive Directorate. In the 2005 review, the Committee encouraged the Executive Directorate to further co-operate with other counter-terrorism-related subsidiary bodies of the Council (the Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1257 (1999) and 1540 (2004)) and their experts and propose to the Committee how this cooperation could lead to a reinforced Council counter-terrorism effort that made the most efficient use of resources and that limited duplication. To that end, the Executive Directorate reported to the Committee that it had, in cooperation with the Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1257 (1999) and the experts of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), enhanced sharing of information on States' implementation of the relevant resolutions, provided access to each other's databases and made full use of the available sources of information, including Member States' reports.

57. The Committee also noted that it would welcome proposals prepared by the Executive Directorate in cooperation with experts from the other counter-terrorism-related Security Council subsidiary bodies on how to streamline reporting in accordance with the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1).

58. In response to the Committee's request, the Executive Director wrote to the Committee on 23 March reporting on work among the three expert teams on the issue of late submitting States. First, this covered a greater exchange of information among the expert groups. Second, it said it was agreed that the three groups would also look into the possibility of whether one set of questions could satisfy the reporting obligations; and third, it was agreed that the groups would coordinate on a common regional organizations outreach approach. In September, the Executive Directorate submitted a further joint paper on a common strategy for non-reporting/late-reporting States. **The Committee reiterates its request for reporting from the Executive Directorate on the outcomes of those strategies.**

59. The Committee encouraged the Executive Directorate to further cooperate with other counter-terrorism-related subsidiary bodies of the Security Council and their experts and to propose to the Committee how this cooperation could lead to a reinforced Council counter-terrorism effort that makes the most efficient use of resources and that limits duplication, including in connection with preparation of visits to States.

60. **The Committee continues to attach great importance to the coordination with experts from other counter-terrorism-related Security Council subsidiary bodies in preparing visits and in streamlining reporting.**

X. Implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005)

61. Resolution 1624 (2005) requested the Committee to report back to the Council on States' implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) within 12 months of the

adoption of the resolution. The Committee requested the Executive Directorate to prepare a report based on the reports from Member States. At the conclusions of the drafting of the report, 69 States had reported to the Committee. The Committee notes with appreciation the Executive Directorate's work on the report on States' implementation of resolution 1624 (2005).

62. In accordance with the mandate, the Executive Directorate also included in its dialogue with States their implementation of the resolution, including in connection with visits to States.

63. In order to provide input to the Committee's discussion about its continued work on resolution 1624 (2005), the Executive Directorate prepared a discussion paper taking into account that only one third of Member States have responded to the Counter-Terrorism Committee questionnaire.

64. **The Committee encourages the Executive Directorate to continue its work on implementation of resolution 1624 (2005), within the guidance of the Committee.**

XI. Adopt a proactive communication strategy

65. The Committee encouraged the Executive Directorate to focus on providing Member States with a clear picture of the work of the Committee and its Executive Directorate. The Committee stressed that the cornerstone in the communication strategy remained an updated website.

66. The Executive Directorate prepared an implementation plan, which was discussed and adopted by the Committee. The Executive Directorate redesigned the Committee's website and developed a press kit. Also, the Executive Director conducted interviews with various news outlets during the reporting period, and press conferences were held at the conclusion of three of the visits to Member States. Finally, the Executive Directorate gave a number of briefings about the work of the Committee.

67. The Committee welcomed the updated website and the press kit. **The Committee reiterated the importance of the website being updated on a rolling basis so that it was always up to date.**

XII. Develop and maintain a high degree of expertise in all areas of Council resolution 1373 (2001), including through the improvement of the working conditions of the Counter-Terrorism Committee experts

68. In 2005, the Committee encouraged the Executive Directorate to make full use of its newly acquired expertise to promote the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). It also encouraged the Executive Directorate to provide greater transparency in the way it uses its expertise.

69. In 2005, the Committee furthermore encouraged the Executive Directorate to ensure that it continued to be staffed with suitably qualified and experienced personnel, securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity,

while paying due regard to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide geographical basis as possible.

70. **The Committee reiterates its call for greater transparency from the Executive Directorate in its work with the Committee and the wider United Nations membership.**

71. **The Committee reiterates the importance it attaches to the highest degree of expertise in the areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001). The Committee attaches particular importance to the Executive Directorate's ability to apply this expertise consistently in all its work.** The Committee welcomes the participation of the Executive Directorate experts in relevant training workshops.

XIII. Conclusions

72. The Executive Directorate has provided the Committee with valuable support throughout the year. The Executive Directorate has had ambitious work programmes and has made further progress in fulfilling its objective, as set out in the revitalization process. The Committee has had thorough and detailed discussions which have led to the conclusions set out below.

73. The Committee reaffirms its priorities, as set out in its report to the Council of 15 December 2005 (see S/2005/800, annex), and its guiding principles of cooperation, transparency, even-handedness and consistency in approach.

74. The Committee emphasizes that the Executive Directorate's mandate flows from that of the Committee. The Committee encourages the Executive Directorate to strengthen focus on concrete outcomes for its work in the form of results in States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) as demonstrated in the Executive Directorate's analysis. The Committee encourages the Executive Directorate to focus on its core mandates and prioritize its efforts. The Committee also stresses that an action-oriented approach, overall consistency and transparency are essential for the efficiency of the Executive Directorate's work on implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

75. The Committee stresses the importance of enhancing efforts to monitor and promote implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). Throughout the present report, the Committee has made specific recommendations to the Executive Directorate to this effect. In this regard, the Committee looks forward to receiving a comprehensive analysis of the status of implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) based on the analysis, through the preliminary implementation assessment, of all States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

76. The Committee welcomes the Executive Directorate's achievements in 2006, in particular in submitting the proposal of the preliminary implementation assessments and the directory of best practices.

77. The Committee notes with appreciation the Executive Directorate's work on the report on implementation by States of resolution 1624 (2005). The Committee encourages the Executive Directorate to continue its work on implementation of resolution 1624 (2005), within the guidance of the Committee.

78. The Committee also welcomes the activities of the Executive Directorate in regard to visits, technical assistance and increased work with international, regional

and subregional organizations. The Committee welcomes the amount of work that went into those areas and looks forward to more concrete results in those areas against the agreed targets.

79. The Committee encourages the Executive Directorate to maintain and deepen its dialogue with States on their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). Such dialogue is of particular importance in preparation for and follow-up to visits.

80. The Committee continues to regard as key its work on facilitation of technical assistance related to States' implementation of their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001). The Committee is fully aware that more can be achieved. The Executive Directorate is encouraged to strengthen its role in facilitation of the assistance States need to implement their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001) in accordance with the policy guidance and the related implementation plan, with a view to ensuring that more States receive the assistance needed to further their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). The Executive Directorate should focus on identifying and working to meet priority needs. In its cooperation with donors, the Executive Directorate is also encouraged to work with States and organizations which may not already be providers of assistance in this field. The Committee would welcome a proposal, without delay, on how more results can be achieved in this area, within existing resources.

81. Finally, the Committee encourages the Executive Directorate to continue to strengthen relationships with other parts of the United Nations system. In particular, the Committee stresses that maximum coordination with experts from the other Security Council subsidiary bodies that deal with counter-terrorism is essential to expedite work and streamline procedures.

Appendix I

Semi-Annual Comprehensive Report on the Work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate for the Period 1 January to 30 June 2006

Introduction

As requested in paragraph 15 (e) of the report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on its revitalization (SC/2004/124), endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1535 (2004), the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) hereby submits to the Committee, through the Secretary General, its semi-annual comprehensive report for the period 1 January to 30 June 2006.

The report is divided into two parts; the first provides a general analysis of Member States' progress in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) while the second covers CTED's activities pursuant to its mandate and to the Committee's policy guidance.

Special consideration is given to the new tools that the Committee has developed in order to enhance its dialogue with States and to address the problem of reporting fatigue that the Chairman brought before the Security Council in her presentation of the Committee's work programme for its nineteenth 90-day period (in February 2006). A review of the reporting regime is under way and the new preliminary implementation assessment (PIA) will be a useful analytical tool during this process. The new PIA will allow the Committee to better evaluate Member States' progress in implementation of the resolution and will improve CTED's facilitation of technical assistance by helping identify the priorities and needs of each Member State. CTED is working with donors and recipients to direct assistance towards those areas and to seek feedback from both providers and recipients.

The importance of international, regional and subregional organizations cannot be overemphasized. They are special partners in the work of the Committee and its Executive Directorate, and their role as participants in the visits to Member States and as assistance providers is extremely valuable. At present, CTED, under the Committee's guidance, is preparing for the fifth special meeting with international, regional and subregional organizations.

Part I: Member States' progress in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001)

Since the adoption of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with a mandate to monitor its implementation, Member States in all regions of the world have made significant progress in enacting laws and establishing policies in order to better combat terrorism. Some regions have made more rapid progress than others, but the Committee's role in monitoring States' implementation and facilitating technical assistance to those that may benefit from it has been useful in all regions.

Over 150 Member States have taken steps to combat money laundering and/or the financing of terrorism since September 2001. These include legislative, institutional and operational measures such as the adoption or amendment of financial laws; the creation of financial intelligence units (FIUs) and the development of increasing cooperation among them; and the regulation of banking activities with penalties for non-compliance. The strengthening of customs and border controls was the second most widespread trend; over 75 countries have implemented measures such as stricter standards for airport, seaport and border security, amended asylum legislation and the introduction of tamper-proof machine-readable travel documents.

Some 50 States have progressed beyond the adoption of anti-terrorist-financing laws by more closely supervising the activities of charitable organizations, denying terrorists access to weapons and prohibiting recruitment to terrorist groups. The slowest progress has been made in areas that depend on bilateral action, such as extradition treaties, early warning and cooperative arrangements; less than a fifth of the States which reported to the Committee have taken action in that regard. Since September 2001, over a third of Member States have ratified the majority of the international counter-terrorism instruments.

However, the resolution has not been implemented uniformly; some regions have moved quickly while others have lagged behind for a variety of reasons. The following is a regional breakdown of progress in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), including Member States' initiatives for, inter alia, preventing the financing of and provision of support for terrorism, increasing inter-State cooperation in order to bring terrorists to justice, preventing the movement of terrorists and ratifying the international counter-terrorism instruments.

Western European and Other States

With their highly developed economic and legal systems, the members of the Group of Western European and Other States have made the greatest progress in implementing resolution 1373 (2001). Nevertheless, because these States are at high risk for terrorist attacks and have a large volume of financial transactions and the heaviest concentration of air and sea traffic in the world, several of them have benefited from the Committee's guidance in their efforts to improve their financial regulations and domestic security policies.

Almost all these countries have taken new or additional measures to specifically criminalize the financing of terrorism and prevent the provision of financial, logistical and material support for terrorist groups, particularly by regulating the acquisition, possession, sale, import and export of weapons and ammunition and auditing the financial records of charitable organizations. About half of them have introduced new or stronger anti-money-laundering legislation allowing for the freezing of funds and assets; this is particularly noteworthy in the case of several European countries with stringent bank secrecy laws. Since many countries in this Group had already adopted extradition and mutual legal assistance legislation within the framework of membership in the European Union, little additional progress in this area has been reported. However, more than half of them have improved their customs and border control institutions and regulations (in order to prevent terrorists from exploiting refugee status) and are

phasing in new machine-readable passports with the ability to carry biometric data chips that make them virtually impossible to counterfeit.

Most of the States in this Group are technical assistance providers; however, a few of them have received technical assistance in the areas of law enforcement, specialized training and other operational aspects of implementation of the resolution.

Eastern European States

The Eastern European countries' progress in implementation of the resolution is similar to that of the Group of Western European and Other States. Three-quarters of the countries of Eastern Europe have made progress in preventing money laundering, a chronic problem in the region, and an equal number have taken measures to strengthen their border controls, aviation and port security and asylum legislation. More than two-thirds of the countries in this Group have introduced or implemented laws criminalizing the financing of terrorism and about half of them have adopted stricter laws on the proliferation of weapons, trafficking in drugs and persons and prevention of support for terrorists and their sympathizers. Cooperation with regional bodies such as the European Police Office (Europol) and the International Police Organization (Interpol) has also increased.

The Committee has focused on some States of this region which are vulnerable to arms and drug trafficking and to regional instabilities by conducting visits to Albania and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. While progress in these two countries has been ongoing, the visits have given the Committee and the participating international and regional organizations a better idea of the gaps in their implementation of the resolution and of their technical assistance needs and those of the broader subregion.

Western European States have been the primary source of technical assistance to Eastern Europe. Much of this assistance has been delivered through institutional mechanisms such as the expanded Poland and Hungary Assistance for Restructuring their Economies (PHARE) Programme and the Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stability in the Balkans (CARDS), which facilitate the recipients' eventual entry into the European Union. Another donor with which the Committee has been engaged in the region is the European Union, including the European Commission and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

Latin American and Caribbean States

After Europe, the Latin American and Caribbean States have made the most consistent progress in their implementation of the resolution. More than two thirds of the countries of this region have adopted anti-money-laundering legislation and nearly a fifth have established FIUs. Several Caribbean countries have made particularly good progress in combating the financing of terrorism through technical assistance provided by the Commonwealth Secretariat; this is a notable achievement in light of the vulnerability of offshore banking to terrorists seeking to hide ill-gotten wealth or to transmit funds covertly to their confederates.

Improvements in customs and border control measures have also been significant. Some Caribbean countries have taken note of the Committee's promotion of best practices in the areas of port and aviation security and have implemented stricter security guidelines retroactively by recalling and reissuing all personnel passes. Other Latin American countries have revised port security measures in order to make them more fully compliant with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) International Ship and Port Security (ISPS) Code.

The European Commission and other donors have provided technical assistance in the areas of legislative drafting, training for law enforcement officials and delivery of technologically advanced equipment for the prevention, protection and punishment of organized criminal activities, especially those related to drug trafficking, counterfeiting of currency and forgery of travel documents. The technical assistance delivered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Committee's focus on ratification of the international counter-terrorism instruments have also borne fruit. Over a third of the countries in this region have become parties to the majority of these instruments since September 2001. Latin America has the second highest level of ratification in this area, following Europe; many of these countries also have counter-terrorism-related bills currently before Parliament.

Africa

Progress in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) has been notable in North Africa, some countries of East Africa and a few countries of Southern Africa. Overall, however, Africa's rate of progress in this regard has been the slowest of any region. This is a consequence of several factors, most notably the high levels of poverty and disease that require African governments to prioritize development over counter-terrorism efforts. Several regions of the continent are mired in instability and civil war, which affect counter-terrorism efforts at a broader level in affected countries and their neighbours.

According to the Executive Directorate's records, 38 African countries are late in submitting their reports to the Committee. A total of 14 States have not submitted a second report and 15 are late in submitting their third reports; most of these are overdue by two or three years. Hence, there is limited information on which to base a comprehensive evaluation of the African States' progress in implementation of the resolution. However, it is clear from the reports submitted by May 2006 that even in the case of countries that have made no significant progress in implementing the resolution and where conditions for the impact of technical assistance are not ideal, donors have prioritized the aspects of implementation for which technical assistance is most needed in order to minimize the chances of terrorists exploiting specific weaknesses. For example, IMO has provided training for port security and cargo officials in Liberia, which maintains the world's second largest shipping registry.

Most African countries have focused primarily on anti-money-laundering and -financing-of-terrorism measures and on improving customs and border controls. Over a third of African countries have enacted new or improved anti-money-laundering laws while somewhat fewer have taken additional measures, such as establishing or empowering FIUs. More countries have joined the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), which has helped its members improve their legislation and regulate cash couriers, a major

weakness in the region, effectively. In the case of some countries, which have enacted counter-terrorism laws that lack critical elements for the effective prevention and punishment of terrorists, the Committee has worked with governments to amend existing legislation.

In accordance with paragraphs 2 (g) and 3 (a) of the resolution, over a quarter of the African States have enhanced their customs and border control policies at the operational level through measures that vary from increasing coordination between immigration checkpoints to implementing the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES) for checking data on entering and exiting passengers against lists of known terrorists. Other States have upgraded their cargo search equipment and adopted supply chain protocols in accordance with World Customs Organization (WCO) standards, and several States have amended their immigration laws by including measures to prevent the misuse of refugee and asylum status by terrorists. Accession to the international counter-terrorism instruments has also risen sharply since the Committee's establishment; roughly half the African States have become parties to the majority of these instruments since September 2001.

As at June 2006, the Committee had conducted visits to Morocco, Kenya, Algeria and the United Republic of Tanzania, the highest concentration in any region; these visits have resulted in improved implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). The participation of other international and regional organizations in the Committee's visits has been useful, not only by giving the host country a more constructive evaluation of its laws, institutions and policies but also by increasing major donors' awareness of the specific needs and limitations of the countries visited.

Progress in other areas of implementation, such as improved cooperation with other States and the adoption of measures aimed at brir ing terrorists to justice, has been limited. Various bills are in the pipeline; most of them pertain to money laundering and the financing of terrorism, but others are more comprehensive and target all or most of the areas relevant to the resolution. African countries have also joined or increased contact with Interpol, through which they can exchange information on terrorists and their movements. In the past five years, several additional States have become parties to the 1999 Organization of the African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism; this should facilitate the extradition of terrorists. Some countries have established high-level committees to advise their ministries, judiciary, law enforcement bodies and financial institutions on their counter-terrorism responsibilities or to facilitate implementation of the resolution by identifying gaps and addressing them.

In addition to the major donor countries of Europe, North America and Asia, the Commonwealth Secretariat, UNODC, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and IMO are among the prominent technical assistance providers in Africa and the Committee's frequent exchange of information on technical assistance needs with these organizations has resulted in numerous seminars, workshops and evaluations in African countries.

Asia

The Committee's progress in facilitating implementation of the resolution in Asia, which is the largest regional group and includes a number of subregions, varies significantly across the continent; even within regions, there is noticeable contrast. In Western Asia, for example, the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean region have focused primarily on anti-money-laundering and -financing-of-terrorism laws and institutions while in the Gulf region, implementation of the resolution is considerably more broad-based and includes not only financing, but also measures for bringing terrorists to justice, strengthened security along borders and at ports and airports and criminalization of the provision of assistance to terrorists.

Generally speaking, anti-money-laundering laws and efforts to combat the financing of terrorism have made the strongest headway in Asia. Over two thirds of the Asian States have criminalized money laundering, and more than a third have adopted laws against terrorist financing in accordance with article 2 of the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. More than a quarter of Asian States have established or strengthened their FIUs and some have signed bilateral information exchange agreements. Several of these countries have issued legally enforceable Central Bank regulations on suspicious transactions, alternative funds transfer methods and customer identification. Others have taken note of the Committee's emphasis on the urgency of adopting financial regulations by issuing temporary stop-gap measures until more permanent mechanisms can be implemented. New laws on extradition and mutual legal assistance have been introduced in the East Asian region, especially in the Pacific Islands, where progress in the implementation of paragraph 2 (e) and (f) of the resolution at the legislative level is almost universal.

In some countries, legislation has been amended after deficiencies or loopholes were pointed out by the Committee and technical assistance providers. At the operational level, countries of the region have mentioned in their reports successful seizures of illegal arms, drugs and funds potentially linked to terrorism, suggesting that increased scrutiny and awareness among border and customs officials has made it harder for terrorists to move supplies and persons illegally. Pursuant to paragraph 2 (d) and (g) of the resolution, several States have developed stricter procedures for granting citizenship and residency permits and have introduced tamper-proof machine-readable passports, and a few have established Interpol National Central Bureaus to prevent the entry of known or suspected criminals. States have also informed the Committee of new mechanisms for improving inter-agency coordination; some have reported the detection and arrest of counterfeiting rings and groups responsible for forging travel and identity documents. As at June 2006, the Committee has conducted country visits to Thailand and Jordan.

Regional organizations in Asia have also played a steadily increasing role in counter-terrorism activities. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) have issued major counter-terrorism declarations and conventions since 2001. As more countries recognize the seriousness of the terrorist threat, new organizations with a greater focus on counter-terrorism, such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), have gained prominence.

Donor States in Europe, North America and Asia have played a crucial role in providing technical assistance to Asian States, while international organizations such as the European Union, the Commonwealth Secretariat, IMO, ICAO, the World Bank, IMF and UNODC have provided specialized training in their respective areas of expertise. Several small countries, especially the Pacific Island States, have benefited greatly from technical assistance, as seen from the uniformity of their progress in implementing the resolution and ratifying the international counter-terrorism instruments.

Part II: CTED's activities from 1 January to 30 June 2006

1. Monitoring the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) by Member States

Under the Committee's guidance, CTED is implementing new tools for its work with Member States. One such tool is a more sophisticated preliminary implementation assessment (PIA), which provides the Committee with a detailed picture of each State's progress in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and identifies areas in which technical assistance may be needed. Following the Committee's adoption of the new PIA template, CTED began using it to prepare new PIAs for each of the 192 Member States. This process will be completed by the end of 2006.

The PIAs will be the cornerstone of a CTED database containing information on Member States' implementation of the resolution, currently in preparation. They will also facilitate the more tailored approach that the Committee has decided to adopt by addressing specific areas of vulnerability such as th financial sector, border controls and law enforcement for each State.

In the case of countries which lack the capacity to report to the Committee, CTED will initiate a programme of teleconferences or short expert visits in order to find ways of gathering the necessary information and identifying gaps and basic assistance needs in cooperation with national officials.

Visits to Member States

The Committee's visits are one of its most important tools in evaluating the status of implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) by Member States. The cooperation of other international organizations is critical to this endeavour.

The visit reports and the recommendations that they contain initiate the follow-up phase, during which CTED works with the State in order to improve its counter-terrorism capacity. At this stage, the facilitation of technical assistance plays an important role in meeting the country's needs, as has been seen in the Committee's visits to Morocco, Albania, Thailand, Algeria and Kenya; in the last of these visits, representatives of CTED and UNODC made a follow-up visit to Nairobi in order to assist the Government in its implementation of the recommendations contained in the report.

During the reporting period, CTED conducted visits to the United Republic of Tanzania (13-17 February 2006), The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (5-10 March 2006) and

Jordan (18-22 June 2006). As with previous visits, the cooperation of the international organizations invited to participate was greatly appreciated. CTED has also been actively engaged in preparations for the visits to Malaysia and to eight other States that have been approved by the Committee.

2. Facilitation of technical assistance

The facilitation of technical assistance to Member States is one of the most important functions of the Committee and its Executive Directorate. The Committee has adopted policy guidance on this matter and has approved CTED's implementation plan, which is designed to produce concrete, measurable results (see Annex 1).

CTED analyses Member States' technical assistance needs in the context of their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and engages in dialogue with them in order to agree on prioritized areas for technical assistance. Its technical assistance work is an integral part of its visits and outreach to States, its cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations and its work on the identification, promotion and use of best practices. The new PIA enhances its ability to identify more accurately and comprehensively the technical assistance needs of Member States.

As at 30 June 2006, the Executive Directorate has analysed the needs of 93 States and has met with 41 of them, including 6 late submitters, to discuss priorities. It has also arranged referrals to donors and international organizations capable of providing assistance in the areas identified. Thus, CTED has referred 46 States to UNODC for technical assistance in the areas of legislative drafting and ratification and implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments; thus far, UNODC has contacted 13 of these States. Similarly, CTED has referred 64 States to IMF for technical assistance in establishing and strengthening their FIUs and training in money laundering and terrorist financing investigation techniques.

CTED has met and established contacts with 18 donor countries. As a result of these contacts, formal and informal referrals have been made to seven of these countries with a view to the provision of technical assistance in areas such as customs, border controls and law enforcement. In addition, the assistance needs of 65 countries have been shared with the Group of Eight Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG). CTED conducts proactive follow-up to its referrals in order to ensure that the needs of Member States are met and that they have the capacity to implement resolution 1373 (2001) effectively.

Best Practices

In accordance with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions and with the Committee's policy guidance, as contained in its report to the Security Council for the latter's consideration as part of its comprehensive review of CTED (S/2005/800) and in the 90-day reports of the Committee, CTED has been working on the collection, identification, analysis, development and dissemination of best practices related to resolution 1373 (2001). It has submitted to the Committee a number of draft documents, including an action plan on the

framework for this exercise and a list of priority areas in which the need for best practices is the greatest.

Under this action plan (see Annex 2), CTED was to prepare, by the end of June 2006, "recommendations on specific best practices within the areas of priority which could be considered for promotion by the Committee" and "recommendations on best practices which are not exactly in line with the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001), including recommendations on the international, regional or subregional organization with which to consider these differences and on how to take the issue forward".

After consulting with the relevant international organizations, in particular ICAO, IMO and WCO, CTED has prepared a set of draft recommendations on available best practices in three priority areas: (1) suppression of the financing of terrorism; (2) criminal law and procedure and international cooperation; and (3) preventing the movement of terrorists and their weapons and equipment. Following consideration by the Committee, this document will be placed on the website.

During the reporting period, CTED has been incorporating the application of best practices into its discussions with national officials during visits to Member States and has referred to this issue in the draft letters of reply to States' reports on their implementation of the resolution and in its dialogue with these States.

3. Human rights and counter-terrorism

CTED has continued to take human rights into account in the course of its activities in accordance with the directive, contained in the Committee's report to the Security Council for its consideration as part of its comprehensive review of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate of 16 December 2005 (S/2005/800), which was endorsed by the Council. On 25 May 2006, the Committee adopted policy guidance for CTED regarding the incorporation of human rights into its work programme. The Committee concluded that CTED should, as appropriate, provide advice to the Committee on international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law in connection with the identification and implementation of effective measures to implement resolution 1373 (2001); advise the Committee on how to ensure that any measures States take to implement the provisions of resolution 1624 (2005) comply with their obligations under international law; and liaise with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and, as appropriate, with other human rights organizations in matters related to counter-terrorism. The Committee also stated that CTED should incorporate human rights into its communications strategy, as appropriate. CTED is moving ahead with its work in this area, following the Committee's policy guidance.

4. Cooperation with the Monitoring Teams of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and the experts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

The Executive Directorate cooperates with the experts of the other two Security Council Committees working in the field of counter-terrorism in a number of ways.

In analysing the reports submitted by Member States pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) and in preparing PIAs, CTED consults the reports that these States have submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1455 (2003) and 1540 (2004) in order to avoid overlapping and duplication and to ensure full use of all available sources of information.

In addition, the Executive Directorate provides the Monitoring Team of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) (the "1267 Committee"), before its visits to Member States, with a comprehensive overview of issues of concern regarding their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). Similarly, the Monitoring Team informs CTED, prior to the Committee's visits to Member States, of its concerns regarding the State in question so that the delegation can raise them with the national authorities. The Monitoring Team participated in the Committee's visit to Tanzania.

The Monitoring Team also transmits to CTED requests for technical assistance which it receives during its visits, and the CTED experts share information and documents with the experts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) (the "1540 Committee") who are mandated to facilitate the provision of technical assistance within the framework of that resolution.

CTED invites the Monitoring Team and the experts of the 1540 Committee to attend expert meetings that it organizes in New York. A common strategy for addressing the problem of States which are late in submitting their reports to the three Committees is currently under discussion by CTED, the Monitoring Team and the experts of the 1540 Committee.

5. Cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations

Cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, as set forth in Security Council resolution 1535 (2004), is one of the pillars of CTED's work and is crucial in promoting the broader implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) and the delivery of technical assistance. CTED has established contacts with a wide range of organizations selected for their ability to use their geographic, political, technical and financial leverage in support of States' implementation of the resolutions. Over the past six months, CTED has improved the flow of information with and among these organizations and, because some of them are involved in the preparation of technical standards in areas related to counter-terrorism, it has worked with them to ensure broader dissemination of these best practices. CTED has also developed relationships with organizations in a position to provide technical assistance to States and other organizations in areas related to implementation of the resolutions. The participation of experts from these organizations in the Committee's country visits benefits CTED, the organization and the host country since the information obtained during the visit makes it possible to gain a better idea of gaps in implementation and to better target the delivery of technical assistance. The following is a summary of CTED's dealings with selected international, regional and subregional organizations and of the progress achieved during the reporting period.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

CTED has maintained ongoing contact with the OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU) in order to discuss the organization of workshops and conferences and the delivery of technical assistance in matters relevant to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). A CTED expert attended a workshop on extradition and mutual legal assistance that was organized under the joint auspices of OSCE and UNODC and held in Vienna on 23 and 24 March 2006. The workshop brought together leading jurists and prosecutors from Eastern European and Central Asian countries and presented an in-depth review of the provisions of the counter-terrorism instruments and resolutions pertaining to extradition and mutual legal assistance. The workshop proved most useful and further training in these subjects is planned in order to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences. CTED maintains regular contact with the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), which has shared resource materials and provided country-specific input in relation to the Committee's visits to OSCE member States.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

In February and March 2006, a CTED expert met with Ms. Eirini Lemos-Maniati of NATO's Political Affairs and Security Policy Division in order to discuss areas where NATO-CTED cooperation could be expanded. This dialogue was further enhanced by the visit of Mr. Martin Erdmann, Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs and Security Policy, who addressed the Committee on 30 March 2006. In follow-up to this visit, the Executive Director addressed the Senior Political Committee at NATO Headquarters on 3 April 2006. Since then, contacts have been ongoing but further collaboration in the exchange of information and possible provision of technical assistance in the areas of border security and reduction of small arms and light weapons has been put on hold pending preparation of the United Nations comments on the draft joint NATO-United Nations declaration.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure (RATS), Tashkent

In April, 2006, Mr. Vyacheslav Kasymov, Director of the RATS Executive Committee, wrote to the Chairman of the Committee with a view to the conclusion of a memorandum of cooperation. This proposal did not meet with the Committee's approval.

World Customs Organization (WCO)

CTED worked with WCO to clarify and evaluate the latter's best practices in areas relevant to resolution 1373 (2001). The participation of WCO experts in the Committee's country visits and the possibility that WCO could provide States with technical assistance with implementation of the resolution have been discussed.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

In June 2006, CTED worked with IMO to clarify and evaluate Parts A and B of the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code with a view to presenting them as best practices for maritime security in the context of implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). IMO participated in the Committee's visits to the United Republic of Tanzania and Jordan. In addition, CTED plans to enhance its expertise in the area of maritime security by sending some of its experts to take the "train the trainer" course offered by IMO.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

CTED is working with ICAO to develop best practices in areas relevant to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and to discuss the provision of technical assistance in that connection. ICAO participated in the Committee's visit to Jordan.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

CTED has exchanged information on counter-terrorism-related matters with the ASEAN secretariat on a number of occasions and approached the secretariat regarding the possible participation of one of its experts in the Committee's visit to Malaysia. The secretariat informed CTED that it does not monitor progress in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) on a regional basis as this is a direct obligation of Member States to the United Nations.

International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)

CTED held discussions within the framework of the 1997 Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations and Interpol in order to establish modalities for the exchange of information in the context of effective implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). CTED has been meeting with Interpol National Central Bureaus (NCB) during country visits in order to obtain information on, inter alia, the impact of international legal assistance and the frequency with which Interpol's database is consulted. Interpol has participated in almost all the Committee's country visits.

European Union

CTED maintains regular consultations with the Council of the European Union Working Party on Terrorism (COTER), composed of representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of States members of the European Union, and the Counter-Terrorism Working Group (CTWG), composed of representatives of their Ministries of the Interior and Defence. The Executive Director met with COTER and CTWG during his visit to Brussels on 3 and 4 April 2006 and the President of CTWG, Ms. Martina Koger, addressed the Committee on 25 May 2006. In order to develop closer linkages with the European Union in the provision of technical assistance, CTED met with Mr. Esa Paasivirta of the Permanent Observer Mission of the European Commission to the United Nations on 7 June 2006. European Union officials also participated in the Committee's visit to The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, conducted from 5 to 10 March 2006.

Council of Europe

A CTED expert attended the tenth meeting of the Council of Europe Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER), held in Strasbourg from 19 to 21 June 2006, as part of its effort to provide input into the Council's plans and strategies and to ensure that they appropriately reflect the provisions of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). CTED also maintains regular contact with the Council's Directorates of Legal Affairs and Human Rights in order to encourage the development and dissemination of best practices, to obtain documentation on public security and the rule of law and to keep abreast of the latest developments in Council members' implementation of the resolutions.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Pursuant to the Committee's revitalization plan and to its policy guidance in the area of human rights, CTED maintains regular liaison with OHCHR with respect to general human rights issues in the area of counter-terrorism and to country-specific findings of the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

In May 2006, a CTED expert met with the Protection Policy and Legal Advice Section of UNHCR's Department of International Protection in order to develop modalities for future coordination on policy guidance and technical assistance relating to counter-terrorism. In March 2006, UNHCR provided CTED with its interpretation of resolution 1624 (2005) as it concerns asylum seekers and refugees. CTED has requested UNHCR to emphasize the need for scrupulous application of the exclusion clauses in all its technical assistance programmes for State officials involved in refugee status determination as from the second half of 2006, to develop and disseminate best practices for preventing terrorists from obtaining refugee status and to prepare appropriate guidelines by the end of the current year. In May 2006, UNHCR agreed to provide CTED with feedback on best practices for granting asylum status and on related developments. More significantly, in May 2006, UNHCR agreed to provide information and assistance in connection with the Committee's country visits.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

In June 2006, a UNESCO representative briefed the CTED staff on UNESCO's efforts to promote dialogue between civilizations and its relevance to the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005). UNESCO plans to update the counter-terrorism portal on its website and to link it with the Committee's website during the second half of 2006.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

In order to assess the terrorist threat and to enhance capacity building and cooperation between their organizations, IGAD and the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), a non-profit African research institute, launched the IGAD Capacity Building Programme Against Terrorism (ICPAT) on 21 June 2006; in that connection, ISS has opened an office in Addis Ababa. CTED

is following up with Mr. Daniel Yifru, Director of IGAD, and Mr. Hiruy Amanuel, Programme Head of ICPAT, on progress regarding this counter-terrorism project in order to explore ways of assisting IGAD members in their implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

CTED has facilitated the delivery of technical assistance by making country referrals to UNODC and has worked with the UNODC experts to identify priority areas for legislative drafting assistance in the context of implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments. The two bodies also share mission and technical assistance reports. CTED experts attended workshops in Panama and Vienna in March 2006 and UNODC participated in the Committee's visits to the United Republic of Tanzania and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. UNODC has designated a focal point in New York to follow up with CTED staff. The two bodies coordinate and exchange information on a daily basis.

African Union: African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT)

CTED participated in the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Topical Seminar in Algiers, held from 19 to 24 February 2006 under the joint auspices of the Africa Centre for Strategic Studies (ACSS) (in the United States of America's National Defense University) and ACSRT. CTED works with ACSRT in an effort to help African States become parties to and implement the international counter-terrorism instruments, and ACSRT participated in the Committee's visit to the United Republic of Tanzania. CTED is exploring the possibility that the African Union might co-host the fifth special meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations and is working to ensure that the ACSRT focal points in capitals encourage member States of the African Union which are late in submitting reports on their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) to re-establish dialogue with the Committee.

Group of Eight Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG)

In February and April 2006, CTED participated in CTAG meetings in order to share views on technical assistance and other matters of common interest pertaining to the countries and regions highlighted at these meetings. CTED has access to CTAG's technical assistance matrix and shares its own matrix with CTAG. During its visits to Algeria, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Jordan, CTED met with local CTAG representatives in order to better target States' needs for technical assistance. It has also communicated States' technical assistance needs to CTAG in writing (most recently by letter dated 3 April 2006) and at CTAG meetings.

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

In February and June 2006, CTED participated actively in meetings of the FATF Plenary, its Working Group on Terrorist Financing and Money Laundering and its Working Group on Evaluation and Implementation by providing guidance and suggestions on the development of standards for the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). CTED organized discussions in the margins of these meetings, and eight organizations have undertaken to disseminate information

on CTED's regional activities and to provide information on technical assistance needs. Post-Plenary briefings were drafted for circulation to the Committee and more detailed internal papers were prepared for the use of CTED's experts in their monitoring of States. In February 2006, two CTED staff members participated in a FATF Evaluators Training Workshop. As from the second half of 2006, FATF has agreed to the participation of its experts in the Committee's country visits.

Commonwealth Secretariat

CTED's experts have maintained ongoing liaison with their counterparts in the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Division and the Criminal Law Division of the Commonwealth Secretariat. Where possible, CTED provides input on the development of model legislation and on technical assistance programmes consistent with resolution 1373 (2001). It has been involved in information exchange and in the coordination of training through capacity-building workshops and the development of manuals. CTED has been informed by the Commonwealth Secretariat that capacity-building programmes for law enforcement officials were scheduled for March 2006, in Jamaica, and June 2006, in Trinidad and Tobago.

Pacific Islands Forum

CTED maintains ongoing dialogue with the Pacific Islands Forum, through the Forum secretariat, with respect to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) by States of the region; the facilitation of technical assistance, where needed; and the development of States' capacity for reporting and implementation. CTED and the Forum secretariat have established focal points for dialogue at the State and inter-agency levels. CTED, the Chairman of the Committee and representatives of the 1267 and 1540 Committees participated in the Forum's Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting, held in New Zealand in April 2006. The CTED representative provided clarification of the Executive Directorate's work, gained a better understanding of the challenges faced by Forum members in implementing resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) and entered into dialogue with the Forum secretariat on ways of further assisting States in their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). Working-level cooperation with the Forum secretariat was established during the reporting period, as evidenced by the exchange of information on implementation and existing assistance programmes. During this period, CTED also sought updates from Forum members on difficulties in implementation of the resolution that might be addressed through technical assistance; this information will be compiled and disseminated to potential international and bilateral donors.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

In order to ensure better coordination of the Committee's visits, CTED has involved the directors of the UNDP regional bureaus in New York prior to departure and has met with the Programme's resident staff during the visits themselves. This approach was followed during the visits to the United Republic of Tanzania and Jordan and has proved useful in exploring ways in which counter-terrorism-related technical assistance could be incorporated into the capacity-building programmes administered by UNDP. On 7 June 2006, the Executive Director met with the UNDP Administrator to discuss continued support for CTED's activities.

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

On 16 and 17 February 2006, CTED, together with an expert from the 1540 Committee, travelled to Georgetown, Guyana to discuss with the CARICOM secretariat and members various aspects of the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) and, in particular, ways for the CARICOM countries to benefit from technical assistance in this endeavour and to better fulfil their reporting obligations under resolutions 1373 (2001), 1267 (1999) and 1540 (2004). CTED later wrote to the Secretary General of CARICOM and the Executive Director of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CTAFT) in order to discuss follow-up to this visit, including improved information sharing with CTED and capacity building for States of the region.

Organization of American States (OAS)

CTED was invited to attend the sixth regular session of the OAS Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), held in Bogotá, Colombia from 22 to 24 March 2006 on the topic of "Hemispheric Cooperation for Comprehensive Action to Fight Terrorism". CTED's participation in the session provided an update on the work of CICTE and an opportunity for a direct exchange of views on matters related to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and on further cooperation between the Committee/CTED and CICTE.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

CTED was invited to attend a meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTF), held in Ho Chi Minh City on 26 and 27 May 2006. The CTED representative provided an overview of the mandate of the Committee and its Executive Directorate and explained how the Committee facilitates the provision of technical assistance for the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)

CTED was invited to attend the Fourth Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Conference on Counter-Terrorism, held in Copenhagen on 26 and 27 June 2006. Its representative made a presentation in one of the working groups, urging support for the role of the United Nations and the work of the Committee. The event provided an opportunity for CTED to share its experience with ASEM members in the context of their common counter-terrorism effort.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

CTED contacted ECOWAS representatives at the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Topical Seminar, held in Algiers from 19 to 24 February under the joint auspices of ACSRT and ACSS, and is exploring ways to enhance cooperation with this organization. The Committee's visit to Nigeria will provide an opportunity to meet with ECOWAS representatives at its headquarters.

Fifth special meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations

In keeping with the Committee's decision to further enhance its cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, the Executive Directorate proposed that a fifth special meeting with these organizations should be organized. It will be recalled that four previous meetings have been held in New York (March 2003), Washington, D C. (October 2003), Vienna (March 2004) and Almaty, Kazakhstan (January 2005). Building on the outcome of these meetings, which focused primarily on topics such as terrorist financing and international cooperation, and in line with the desire for a results-oriented approach, CTED proposed that the fifth special meeting should address key issues related to the need to secure borders against penetration by terrorists and the perpetration of terrorist acts. On 18 May 2006, the Committee welcomed this proposal and accepted the suggested theme: "The prevention of terrorist movement and effective border security." The dates of the meeting have yet to be determined. All United Nations Member States will be invited to attend as observers. The Executive Directorate is currently consulting with Interpol, ICAO, IMO, WCO and UNHCR on issues relating to preparations for the meeting, including modalities for discussion, expected outcomes and types of activities to be included in a follow-up plan of action. CTED has also approached the African Union regarding its possible co-sponsorship of the event.

6. Monitoring the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) by Member States

In its resolution 1624 (2005), the Security Council calls on States to adopt a range of counter-terrorism measures, including prohibition and prevention of incitement to commit terrorist acts, and to report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee, as part of their ongoing dialogue, on steps they have taken to implement the resolution. It also directs the Committee to include in its dialogue with States their efforts to implement the resolution, to work with States to help build capacity and to report to the Council in 12 months on implementation of the resolution.

During the reporting period, letters requesting information on their implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) were prepared and sent to all Member States. As at 30 June 2006, 42 replies had been received. On 8 June 2006, the Executive Director provided a detailed briefing to the Committee, highlighting the trends identified in the first replies received.

On 2 June 2006, in order to develop its approach to the Committee's mandate pursuant to the resolution, CTED held an in-house workshop in which staff and invited guests, including representatives of other United Nations bodies and academics, shared perspectives on the incitement of terrorism. The workshop focused on two elements of the resolution: prohibition of incitement to commit terrorist acts and enhancement of dialogue among civilizations.

7. Communications strategy

- The Committee's English and French websites have been updated periodically. Following the imposition of a budget cap on the Organization in December 2005, updating of the website in the other official languages was deferred to the second half of 2006.

- The Chairman held a briefing on the Committee's work for non-members of the Security Council on 8 May 2006.

- Both the Chairman and the Executive Director have held regular consultations with Member States and regional groups.

- The press kit has been completed and the Committee has approved it for distribution.

- The Executive Director conducted interviews with various news outlets during the reporting period and briefed media representatives during CTED trips to China, Japan, Argentina, Belgium and Spain; a press conference was also held at the conclusion of the Committee's visit to the United Republic of Tanzania. There was no press event for the Committee's visit to The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or, on the advice of the Department of Security and Safety, for the visit to Jordan.

- The CTED and DPI contact list has been updated periodically. DPI has continued to provide a valuable, greatly appreciated daily media monitoring service on terrorism-related news.

- Discussion of the timing of DPI's participation in the production of a video on the work of the Committee and CTED is ongoing.

- At the request of DPI, a representative of CTED briefed student groups periodically, during their visits to United Nations Headquarters, on the work of the Committee and CTED. A total of 502 people were briefed at eight events during the reporting period: East Christian High School (11 January 2006), the University of Copenhagen (2 February 2006), Lehigh University (1 March 2006), Aoyama Gakuin University (14 March 2006), European Study Tours (23 March 2006), Vienna University (11 April 2006), Langstaff Secondary School and Ethical Cultural Fieldston School (20 April 2006), and Soka University of America and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (9 June 2006).

8. Administrative matters

The Executive Directorate has implemented the three remaining recommendations contained in the Office of Internal Oversight Services Management Audit of 3 November 2005 (AP2005/560/04). In response to one of these recommendations, a Human Resources Action Plan for CTED has been established. CTED has taken all appropriate steps to implement the other two recommendations, including updating the Directory of Assistance on the Committee's website and reaching agreement with the Office of Human Resources Management on the future

recruitment of new CTED staff during the current mandate period. Thus, implementation of all three recommendations has been completed as at 30 June 2006.

Database

CTED has developed an interim Access database in order effectively to manage its assessment, technical assistance and contact data for Member States. The database allows for simultaneous entry, manipulation and search of Member States' information by the Executive Directorate's legal officers. It also offers multiple reporting options for PIA analysis and use of the technical assistance matrix and contact lists, among other functions. These reports can then be filed and managed in CTED's existing QuickPlace database. The Access system's data configuration, combined with QuickPlace's file management structure, will serve as an interim information management system. CTED's application of this interim solution, which will lead to an Enterprise Content Management (ECM) system, will allow for the continuing growth of its documents and facilitate its ability to streamline and standardize its business practices and workflows.

CTED has begun active consideration of the Tower Records Information Management (TRIM) system, which will provide for archiving and records management in a manner consistent with the procedures for classification, storage and archiving of official documents and records that have been established by the United Nations system. The TRIM system is already operational in a number of departments of the Secretariat and in some of the Organization's funds and programmes. It facilitates the management and sorting of both substantive and administrative documents and materials, including searching websites for content and information filed in TRIM. A decision on the TRIM system will be made during the second half of 2006 on the basis of its applicability to CTED's needs and its cost, among other factors.

The 1267 Committee provided CTED with access to its database during May and June 2006. All CTED staff now have on their desktops a direct link to the 1267 Committee database, limited to a maximum of two concurrent users. If CTED decides to adopt the TRIM system, steps will be taken to provide access to the CTED database for the experts of the 1267 and 1540 Committees and the Counter-Terrorism Committee's delegations and to provide public access to parts of the system not already linked to the Committee's website.

Annex 1: Technical assistance activities and outcomes

Identify needs and pursue dialogue with States

Activity	*Measurable Outcomes*	*Outcome to June 2006*
Identify and prioritize technical assistance needs of States	Contact points list completed by May 2006	Contact points updated and will be merged into database
	All new reports received from October 2005 to October 2006 analysed for technical assistance needs by December 2006	Technical assistance needs identified for 93 Member States. Full consent to share for 75 Member States; Partial consent for 3 and no consent for 6. Consent pending for 9 Member States. **See: referrals (below).**
	Agreement with 25 States on their priority technical assistance needs by June 2006	Meetings/contacts with 41 Member States on priority technical needs, including meeting with 6 late submitters
Identify regional/subregional technical assistance needs through focused analysis and in consultation with regional and subregional organizations.	Priority needs identified for six regions/subregions, as appropriate, in 2006	3 regional technical needs identified in the Executive Director's monthly reports: Latin America, South Asia and Southern Africa
Identify States that have previously requested assistance and complete an audit of assistance requested and provided in order to identify outstanding technical assistance requests	Audit of assistance completed by May 2006	Audit completed for Africa and West Asia and priority needs referred to donors
	All priority needs referred to potential donors/providers by December 2006	
Develop capacity to monitor implementation of resolution	Parameters for electronic storage of data: April	Information gathered from the PIA is being converted

1373 (2001). Store data relating to States' implementation of the resolution (legislative changes, operational initiatives) which can be compared with their receipt of technical assistance and outstanding needs; analyse trends	2006; operational capability: September 2006	into a database that will store and allow retrieval of this information
As appropriate, identify assistance being provided in the areas of institution-building and strengthening of the rule of law in order to find ways that this assistance can enhance States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001)	Information that strengthens States' capacity to implement resolution 1373 (2001), including by building relevant institutions and strengthening the rule of law in relevant areas, compiled and made available	Ongoing liaison with UNDP, UNODC, OHCHR and relevant regional organizations
Develop a diagnostic tool for more accurate, comprehensive assess to technical assistance needs by CTED, States and potential technical assistance providers	Diagnostic tool which allows for improved needs analysis based on a consistent approach and targeting of assistance at the State and regional levels - available by April 2006	New PIA presented to the Committee on 16 March 2006. Adopted by the Committee and in use for all PIAs

Strengthen relations with donor community/providers

Activity	*Measurable outcomes*	*Outcome to June 2006*
Arrange informal forums targeting donors/providers and Member States	Seek a sponsor for one regional and one thematic meeting to be held during 2006, to result in action plans for meeting assistance needs	Meeting held with potential donor and think tank to hold informal forum The Chairman of the Committee and a CTED expert participated in Pacific Islands Forum Counter Terrorism Working

	Schedule of proposals on first forum to the Committee by April 2006	Group meeting, at which they exchanged information concerning CTED technical assistance and put in place a procedure for receiving updated information on technical assistance needs. Also planned is a specialized donors meeting, possibly during the period July-September 2006
Identify existing and potential technical assistance donors/providers (organizations and States) and their areas of expertise and focal points. This includes United Nations bodies and CTAG, as well as States that might not have provided assistance in the past but have achieved a high level of implementation in certain areas	Updated list of technical assistance donors and potential providers with corresponding area of expertise and focal points available by June 2006	List updated and to be merged with database
Engage in active dialogue with donors/providers; international, regional and subregional organizations; and Member States in order to: • Identify trends and gaps in areas of technical assistance; • Determine how CTED can fill these gaps while avoiding duplication of existing efforts to facilitate technical assistance; • Ensure that other bodies are aware of the work of the Committee/CTED in the area of technical assistance and of the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001); and	Target a minimum of 10 contacts per month.	Contacts with 18 donor States Meetings with CTAG through attendance at meeting in Moscow in February and April 2006. CTED also met with the local CTAG office in Tanzania in February 2006, in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in March 2006, in Kenya in May 2006 and in Jordan in June 2006. Meetings/Contacts with the European Union, OSCE

• Follow up on technical assistance requests referred to donors/providers by CTED		and the Commonwealth Secretariat Meetings/contacts with UNODC (law), UNDP (good governance), UNHCR (refugee-related matters), ICAO (civil aviation), IMO (maritime affairs), IOM (migration issues) and WCO (customs issues) Meetings/contacts with the African Union, ECOWAS, IGAD, the International Organization of la Francophonie, the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, the Central African Economic and Monetary Union, the Central African States Economic Community, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and ESAAMLG. Informal meetings/contacts are ongoing and aim at making formal referrals on counter-terrorism capacity building. Referrals of identified areas for technical assistance in thematic and geographic categories: 1. Thematic: UNODC: (a) Becoming party to the international counter-terrorism instruments, (b) adopting draft legislation for implementation of these instruments, (c) legislation on extradition and mutual

		legal assistance; IMF: (a) training in investigation techniques for combating money laundering; (b) training in investigation techniques for combating the financing of terrorism; c) training for FIU staff 2. Geographic: (a) Africa and Western Asia; (b) Europe and Central Asia; and (c) the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Southern Asia
Establish informal working arrangements with organizations and States; formalize these arrangements and, where necessary, conclude protocols	Informal arrangements and, where necessary, memorandums of understanding, agreements, protocols or exchange of notes/letters to be established by December 2006	Informal working arrangements are ongoing with donor States The United Nations Office of Legal Affairs has provided CTED with comments and legal advice on possible memorandums of understanding and on the exchange of letters. Proposed template for exchanges of letters with regional organizations submitted to the Committee in June 2006

Strengthen the Committee's "switchboard" function

Activity	*Measurable outcomes*	*Outcomes to 30 June 2006*
Analyze and review options for improving the current matrix, e.g., merging it into a more user-friendly database	Proposal for technical assistance matrix by June 2006	Pending introduction of the database
Develop references to existing	Updated reference guide	Reference guide for 9

and potential technical assistance providers, reflecting national and regional interests and patterns of assistance.	by June 2006	donors developed and being merged into the database
Match agreed, prioritized technical assistance needs with identified donors /providers	All priority technical assistance needs agreed upon and potential donors/providers identified within 3 months of receipt of report/request from Member State	In the course of referrals, identified technical assistance needs are matched with identified donors/providers who may be able provide assistance; **See referrals (below)**
Identify unmatched agreed, prioritized needs and develop approaches to satisfy them	Information compiled for all unmet agreed and prioritized needs, and options for meeting them established by December 2006	Ongoing
Arrange for donors / providers and recipients to agree on the delivery of technical assistance through referrals, letters of introduction, contact information, etc.	10 agreements/ arrangements on facilitation per quarter	Referrals for technical assistance made as follows: UNODC 46 Member States referred to UNODC for technical assistance in legislative drafting and ratification and implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments. These referrals were made on a regional basis: 19 States from Africa and Western Asia; 17 States from Europe and Central Asia and 10 States from the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Southern Asia IMF 64 Member States referred

		to IMF for technical assistance in establishing and strengthening FIUs and for training in money-laundering and terrorist-financing investigation techniques. The referrals were made on a regional basis: 25 States from Africa and Western Asia; 19 States from Europe and Central Asia and 20 States from the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Southern Asia CTAG Technical assistance needs for 65 countries shared with CTAG. Meetings and referrals to donor States: CTED met or communicated with 18 donor countries. As a result of these contacts, formal and informal referrals for technical assistance were made to seven donor countries which were asked to provide technical assistance.
After priority needs for technical assistance are identified and referred to potential donors, ensure ongoing follow-up with technical assistance donors / providers and recipients	100 per cent follow up within 6 months of referral	Follow-up on technical Assistance: UNODC has contacted 13 of the 46 Member States for which referrals were made
After delivery of technical assistance, review the efficiency and effectiveness of laws developed and implemented and operational measures taken in	Quarterly report to Committee.	Being developed.

order to learn how technical assistance has enhanced States' implementation of 1373 (2001)		

Provide for continued discussion in the Committee

Activity	*Measurable outcomes*	*Outcome to June 2006*
Activities requiring development: Obtain or develop references such as model laws, best practices, technical materials and training modules in cases where technical assistance needs can be satisfied without a donor's direct involvement. Provide this information to relevant States, regional/subregional organizations Develop and use measurement criteria or benchmarks to allow States and the Committee to gauge States' progress in the full implementation of resolution 1373 (2001)	Review by Committee at end of year	Best practices report is presented under the item on "Best practices" in this report
Report on outcomes to date regarding CTED's technical assistance facilitation role, with a particular focus on States CTED has visited March 2006); produce similar report every quarter	Quarterly reports to the Committee, including results such as: • All identified, agreed priority technical assistance needs have been referred to potential donors/providers within 3 months of receipt of Member State's report/request; • "x" per cent of referrals followed up with	On 30 March 2006, the Committee was briefed on follow-up to the Committee's visits to Thailand, Kenya, Morocco and Albania, including CTED's role in facilitating technical assistance In May 2006, specific technical assistance requests for Thailand were referred to a donor country

	potential donors within "y" months; • "x" per cent of referrals led to delivered assistance; and • "x" assistance delivered led to "y" improvement in implementation of resolution 1373 (2001)	In May 2006, CTED participated in a special technical assistance mission to Kenya and in June 2006, the Committee was briefed on Kenya's progress through a mission report. In June 2006, CTED requested from the European Union an update on technical assistance provided to Morocco. CTED is also following up with the UMDP Resident Coordinator to identify common areas for cooperation. In May 2006, pursuant to Algeria's comments on the visit's report, CTED began exploring with potential providers their readiness to provide technical assistance to Algeria; this dialogue is still ongoing.

Annex 2

CTED's undertaking to identify and disseminate best practices

(1 January to 30 June 2006)

Committee decisions	Outcome
1. By mid-March 2006, make recommendations to the Committee on areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001) in which the need for to promote best practices is greatest	• CTED submitted a paper identifying three priority areas: (1) prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism; (2) criminal law and process and international cooperation; and (3) prevention of the movement of terrorists and of weapons or materials to be used in connection with terrorist activities.
2. By 30 June 2006, (1) prepare specific best practices, within the areas of priority, which could be considered for promotion by the Committee; (2) make recommendations on best practices which are not exactly in line with the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001), including (3) recommendations on international, regional or subregional organizations with which to consider these differences and on the way forward	(1) CTED prepared a paper and has transmitted it to the Committee for consideration; (2) CTED is continuing its analysis of this matter; (3) Not yet prepared.
Incorporation of best practices considered by the Committee into PIAs and into all draft letters prepared for submission to the Committee	• Ongoing
Incorporation of discussion of best practices into all visits to States, follow-up actions and facilitation of technical assistance	• Ongoing

Appendix II

Semi-annual report on the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate 1 July to 31 December 2006

I. Introduction

As requested in paragraph 15(e) of the report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on its revitalization (SC/2004/124), endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1535 (2004), and taking into account the Committee's report to the Council as part of its comprehensive review of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (S/2005/800), the Executive Directorate (CTED) hereby submits to the Committee, through the Secretary-General, its semi-annual comprehensive report for the period 1 July to 31 December 2006. The report contains an overview of the activities that CTED has carried out, in accordance with its mandate, under the policy guidance of the Committee.

CTED has continued to utilize the new tools approved by the Committee with a view to improved monitoring of Member States' efforts to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), identification of their technical assistance needs and facilitation of the delivery of assistance.

Noteworthy in this regard are the new preliminary implementation assessment (PIA) and the visits to Member States, conducted in cooperation with experts from international, regional and subregional organizations and other United Nations bodies. These visits give the Committee a more accurate picture of the situation in, and specific needs of, a particular country and, in many cases, provide an opportunity to resume dialogue with its Government on counter-terrorism-related issues.

CTED has also continued to build States' capacity to combat terrorism, chiefly by facilitating the delivery of technical assistance based on the needs identified during the dialogue with Member States.

II. Monitoring the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001)

A. Preliminary implementation assessment (PIA)

The Committee's adoption of a new preliminary implementation assessment (PIA) has allowed the Executive Directorate to conduct a more systematic, consistent and comprehensive analysis of States' efforts in implementation of the resolution, track progress on each provision and quickly determine potential gaps in implementation, thereby strengthening the links between the identification of needs and the facilitation of technical assistance.

Following its adoption by the Committee and in line with the relevant procedures, the Executive Directorate has prepared PIAs for a number of States while ensuring consistency of

analysis among them. It has also made recommendations concerning further action to be taken by each State by sending letters, conducting visits to States (with their consent) and working with international, regional and subregional organizations.

As requested by the Committee, CTED has begun to design an electronic tool that will make it possible to track the sequence for review of Member States' implementation status. This tool will be part of the TRIM database and should be ready in early 2007.

During the reporting period, CTED prepared comprehensive analyses on implementation of the resolution in four regions. These analyses, which were incorporated into the Executive Director's monthly reports, included an overview of implementation of the resolution by the States of Latin America, the European Union, Eastern Europe and West Africa. Where appropriate, the Executive Directorate made proposals on ways in which the Committee could help these countries address the challenges that they face in their efforts to implement the resolution.

At the Committee's request, CTED has also prepared discussion papers in order to assist the Committee in its policy decisions.

B. Country visits

During the reporting period, visits were conducted to seven States: Malaysia (10-15 July 2006), the Philippines (18-22 September 2006), Mali (2-6 October 2006), India (6-13 November 2006), Nigeria (13-17 November 2006), Pakistan (17-24 November 2006) and Kuwait (2-6 December 2006).

These visits were successful in helping the Committee monitor these States' implementation of the resolution and identify and prioritize their technical assistance needs. Through in-depth dialogue, CTED identified gaps in implementation and made recommendations on how they should be addressed. The States that were visited prior to the reporting period have been referred to appropriate assistance providers, and delivery of assistance has begun.

The gaps in implementation most often identified during these visits include a lack of appropriate legislation, including laws criminalizing terrorism and money laundering; weak border controls; and ineffective structures for countering the financing of terrorism. In some cases, the visits have also provided an opportunity to suggest ways in which these States might be able to provide assistance to other countries of their region in specific areas related to the resolution. The visits have also allowed the Committee to renew its dialogue with States which had not reported to the Committees for several years; for example, the recent visits to Mali and Nigeria have proved successful in re-establishing dialogue between the State and the Committee.

Representatives of international organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Customs Organization (WCO), the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the World Bank have participated in the visits, providing additional expertise. The visit team also met with the local representative of the Group of Eight Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) in each country.

CTED is currently preparing to conduct visits to Indonesia and Bangladesh in early 2007 and, as requested by the Committee, has provided a tentative list of States to be visited in 2007, subject to their governments' consent.

1. Follow-up to country visits

Of the five States visited in 2005, four – Algeria, Kenya, Morocco and Thailand – have begun to implement some of the recommendations made by the Committee in its final visit reports. They have taken steps to draft or adopt legislation addressing key provisions of the resolution, including on legal and financial matters; allocated additional financial and human resources to counter-terrorism activities; and become parties to more of the international counter-terrorism instruments. CTED has also sought to facilitate the provision of technical assistance, where requested, through ongoing dialogue with the donor community and the requesting countries.

Following the visits conducted in 2006, CTED has prepared or is in the process of finalizing the draft and final reports for Tanzania, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Jordan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Mali. Preliminary conclusions were shared with the Governments of India, Pakistan, Nigeria and Kuwait at the conclusion of those visits. Comments on the final reports have been submitted by several of these governments and some of them have requested assistance in implementing the recommendations.

In the case of Albania, CTED has made repeated but unsuccessful requests for the Government's response to the recommendations contained in the final visit report. These recommendations concern the monitoring of financial systems and funds transfers, identity and travel documents, aviation security, the passage of goods and persons, customs administration and border police cooperation, and the exchange of information.

2. The Committee's visit to Paraguay

In addition to full country visits, the Executive Director, under the Committee's guidance, conducted a visit to Paraguay in order to convey to the national authorities the urgency of fully implementing the resolution, including by criminalizing terrorism and the financing thereof. Following the visit, CTED was informed that the relevant amendments to the Penal Code had been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies for consideration. The Executive Directorate will continue to monitor any further developments.

III. Continuing effectiveness of capacity-building

A. Technical assistance

CTED works directly with Member States to identify their technical assistance needs and, in cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, to facilitate its delivery.[1]

Having identified the technical assistance priorities for 96 Member States, the Executive Directorate has met with or contacted 52 of them in order to discuss and agree on those needs and, throughout this process, has taken into account the technical assistance provided in the past. It has become clear through this dialogue that the needs of many States often pertain to equipment and hardware as opposed to assistance with legislative matters. Whereas CTED refers requests for legislative drafting assistance to United Nations bodies such as UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) and Global Programme against Money Laundering (GPML), equipment is frequently provided directly by the donor to the recipient State on a bilateral basis rather than through the Committee or other United Nations bodies.

A total of 75 requests from Member States have been referred to UNODC – 50 to TPB and 25 to GPML – for assistance with implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments and training in financial law and practice. TPB has contacted 15 of these States directly in order to follow up on CTED's referrals and has activities planned for an additional 22 States.

The Executive Directorate has referred 64 requests to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and learned that it has active programmes with nine States in the regions from which requests were received (the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and South Asia) and plans to contact 10 more States. CTED met with IMF representatives in order to follow up on these referrals. CTED has also initiated dialogue with 18 donor States by referring to them the technical assistance needs of Member States.

The major donor States of Europe, North America and Asia, the Commonwealth Secretariat, UNODC and IMO are among the main providers of assistance to Africa. CTED's frequent exchanges of information on technical assistance needs have led to the organization of numerous seminars, workshops and evaluations in African countries. Many of the Executive Directorate's referrals have resulted in the drafting of counter-terrorism legislation, particularly with a view to implementation of the international instruments. These activities have enabled some countries to enhance their capacities through training of the judiciary; others have enacted counter-terrorism legislation but need to amend it with a view to the effective prevention and punishment of offences such as terrorist financing. CTED continues to support governments' efforts to amend existing legislation.

[1] For more information about CTED's cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations please see Section IV (A) below.

Other successful outcomes include the provision of technical equipment to the Kyrgyz Republic, in response to the Government's request, and the delivery of equipment to boost Kenya's capacity in the areas of coastal patrol and surveillance.

Monitoring the outcome of technical assistance depends largely on follow-up with providers and recipients and feedback from them. Experience shows that technical assistance is a long-term process. In Kenya, for example, various donor States, the Commonwealth Secretariat and United Nations bodies, including UNODC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), have invested several years in helping the Government draft comprehensive counter-terrorism legislation that has yet to be enacted. Its adoption will require coordination between all stakeholders and, once achieved, will be the outcome of their combined efforts.

While the Committee's action plan provides a useful blueprint for guiding CTED's efforts to facilitate technical assistance, it is important to bear in mind that the outcome must be assessed over time through States' progress in enhanced implementation of the resolution.

B. Best practices

CTED has identified and presented to the Committee a directory of international best practices, standards and codes aimed at helping Member States maximize their efforts to implement the resolution. Among the first priorities identified were those dealing with: (1) suppression of the financing of terrorism, (2) criminal law and procedure and international cooperation and (3) preventing the movement of persons, weapons and equipment in connection with terrorist activities. With the Committee's agreement, this directory has been posted on its website.

As part of the ongoing process of compiling this Directory, CTED has identified a number of best practices not within the areas of priority, including special investigation techniques, the protection of witnesses and victims, and cyber security. It maintains regular contact with several international and regional organizations with a view to the further identification and analysis of best practices.

CTED has been promoting use of the Directory during Committee visits and in its dialogue with Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations and has responded to requests for information about best practices.

IV. Enhancing cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, United Nations bodies and other entities

As another pillar of the Committee's work, the Executive Directorate has enhanced its cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, particularly in connection with technical assistance, exchanges of information and expertise and training programmes for CTED staff and officials of Member States.

A. International, regional and subregional organizations

CTED submitted to the Committee a progress report on its work with the African Union and its African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

The Executive Directorate and the African Union are cooperating in preparation for the fifth special meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations. In addition, the African Union has shared with CTED its model counter-terrorism legislation, which is intended to help African States meet their counter-terrorism obligations at the regional and international levels; CTED is preparing comments on this legislation. ACSRT has participated in the Committee's visits to States of the region and is exploring with CTED the possibility that it might assist late-submitters in preparing their reports.

ECOWAS and its Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in Africa (GIABA) participated in the Committee's visits to Mali and Nigeria. These contacts led the Executive Directorate to arrange an informal forum so that GIABA's representative could meet with potential technical assistance providers in New York. CTED also provided input to GIABA's draft framework law on the financing of terrorism in order to ensure that its provisions were consistent with the relevant international instruments, Security Council resolutions and best practices for combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

The Executive Directorate has stepped up its cooperation with the IGAD Capacity Building Programme Against Terrorism (ICPAT) since that body's creation in June 2006 and, at ICPAT's request, has forwarded a list of best practices on border control issues. CTED is also planning an informal meeting so that an IPCAT representative can meet with potential donors in New York in order to discuss its technical assistance activities. These talks will be vital in addressing the problems of East Africa, a region beset with various armed conflicts, and in gaining lessons on how to effectively implement resolution 1373 (2001) and address capacity building in that region.

Notable developments in other regions include a meeting at which the Committee Chairman and the Executive Director worked with members of the Pacific Islands Forum and key donors to identify the technical assistance needs of Forum States and link donors with potential recipients. Subsequent discussions with Forum representatives have focused on establishing the priority needs of each State. Through analysis of the outcome of these talks, CTED will determine common areas of need among States of this region and develop a suitable, prioritized approach to addressing them. On this project, it is working closely with a consultant offered by New Zealand, who has been helping a number of the Pacific Island States meet their reporting obligations.

In the Caribbean, the Executive Director has worked with the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to identify areas in which CTED might facilitate assistance in ensuring security for the Cricket World Cup (CWC), to be held in that region in March and April 2007.

CTED continues to cooperate regularly with CTAG and has participated in its meetings on technical assistance and other matters of common interest. Continuity in the exchange of assistance matrixes between CTED and CTAG has been essential in enhancing their dialogue and exchange of information. As noted above, CTED has also met with local CTAG representatives during country visits in order to exchange information on the status of counter-terrorism measures taken by the host State and on the technical assistance which has been provided or could be provided in the future.

CTED's cooperation with CTAG has been particularly fruitful in the area of technical assistance: the Philippines, Uganda and Viet Nam have received assistance in connection with the criminalization of terrorist acts and terrorist financing and becoming a party to the international counter-terrorism instruments. CTAG has also undertaken to provide technical assistance at the regional level, including by sponsoring a number of conferences and meetings in Latin America in 2006. These events dealt with such counter-terrorism issues as law enforcement, combating money laundering, migration and illegal immigration, maritime drug trafficking, terrorism and human rights training for prosecutors, and judicial cooperation. In May 2006, a ministerial round table on the legal framework for counter-terrorism was organized for countries of West and Central Africa.

In addition to the activities noted above, CTED's legal officers have participated in a number of bilateral and multilateral meetings with organizations in all regions of the world. These meetings covered topics such as the practical aspects of an overall counter-terrorism strategy; lessons learned in the promotion of effective cross-border cooperation; strengthening international cooperation on matters related to implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments and relevant Security Council resolutions; issues related to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005); policies for countering terrorist financing within the framework of resolution 1373 (2001); coordination of work with that of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), its associate members, IMF, the World Bank and other observers; irregular migration, visa regulations and border controls; and information exchange.

International, regional and subregional organizations have continued to lend their expertise to the Committee's country visits. Some, however, have expressed concern at budgetary or scheduling constraints that make it difficult for them to continue to participate. CTED has sent some of its legal officers to acquire special training in financial law and practice and in maritime and aviation security, thereby enabling the Committee and its Executive Directorate to maintain an appropriate level of expertise in these areas and to apply this knowledge during its visits. Nevertheless, such training cannot fully compensate for the direct participation of these specialized agencies.

A complete list of organizations with which CTED has worked during the reporting period is provided in Annex II.

B. United Nations bodies

During the reporting period, CTED has strengthened its cooperation with UNODC/TPB and has provided it with timely information on the technical assistance needs of Member States, particularly in connection with incorporation of the international counter-terrorism instruments into domestic law. UNODC/TPB has joined CTED in several country visits, including to Albania, India, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Republic of Tanzania. CTED, for its part, has participated in regional workshops organized by UNODC, including the Legal Counter-Terrorism and Capacity-Building Workshop for the Southern African Development Community (SADC), held in Namibia in December 2006. CTED has also strengthened its cooperation with UNODC/GPML, which provides training in financial law and practice and, as stated above, has referred a number of States to GPML with a view to the provision of technical assistance in these areas. GPML participated in the visits to India, Malaysia, Pakistan and the Philippines.

CTED has continued its cooperation with IMO and ICAO regarding the identification and promotion of best practices and the provision of technical assistance and has discussed with Member States, during country visits and in the letters of reply to their reports, implementation of the maritime security measures provided for in the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code and the standards for civil aviation security. An IMO expert participated in the Committee's visits to Jordan and Malaysia and ICAO experts in the visits to Jordan, Malaysia and the Philippines.

During the country visits, CTED held meetings with the UNDP resident representatives and, in some cases, the United Nations country teams. This gave it a better understanding of the situation in each country and of the work of the local UNDP offices in coordinating the technical assistance programmes of UNDP and other United Nations agencies and programmes. Examples of successful cooperation with UNPD are numerous and include a stakeholders' workshop on "Counter-terrorism capacity strengthening for a safer Kenya", organized by UNDP in May 2006 as a direct result of CTED's engagement with the local Office. The workshop helped raise awareness of UNDP's potential role in furthering implementation of the resolution. On a number of occasions, including during the recent visit to Mali, the local Office has been instrumental in facilitating CTED's dialogue with key counter-terrorism players. CTED remains in close contact with these Offices, including those of the States visited, in order to identify areas in which they can provide technical assistance related to implementation of the resolution.

1. The Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1540 (2004)

In accordance with the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document and the Committee's decision to streamline the reporting obligation of Member States, CTED has been working closely with the experts of the 1267 Committee Monitoring Team and the 1540 Committee, including by (a) sharing information on Member States' implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; (b) providing access to each others' databases and making full use of all available sources of information, including Member States' reports; (c) exploring the possibility that Member States might submit consolidated reports to the three Committees; and (d) where possible, conducting joint visits.

A common strategy for non-reporting and late submitting States was developed by the three teams of experts with a view to closer coordination of their efforts, use of common resources, minimization of duplication and completion of the current reporting round. While each team is following up on the implementation of this common strategy, discussion among the three teams continues in order to find ways of reducing reporting fatigue for Member States, taking into account the different mandates of the three Committees.

To date, CTED and the 1267 Committee Monitoring Team have conducted joint visits to India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania. An expert from the 1540 Committee joined CTED in a visit to CARICOM Headquarters in February 2006 and experts from the three teams participated in the Counter-Terrorism Committee Chairman's trip to New Zealand in April 2006, which provided an opportunity for direct dialogue with members of the Pacific Islands Forum.

2. The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

CTED participates actively in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. Following the General Assembly's adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/Res/60/288), CTED made several concrete proposals for implementation during the next 6 to 12 months within the framework of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), including suggesting that CTED function as an interface or channel for sharing best practices in areas relevant to the resolutions and work with UNODC to identify focal points for technical assistance in each State.

V. Fifth special meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations

As noted above (Section IV (A)), CTED has begun preparations for the fifth special meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations, to be held from 7 to 9 March 2007 at the United Nations Office in Nairobi on the topic of "the prevention of terrorist movement and effective border security". The African Union has agreed in principle to co-host this event. CTED has been working closely with ICAO, Interpol, IMO, the Office of

the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and WCO on issues relating to the meeting, including the format and modalities for discussion, the expected outcome and the types of activities to be included in the follow-up plan. In addition to the Committee's members and international, regional and subregional organizations, all United Nations Member States which are not members of the Committee will be invited to attend as observers.

VI. Human rights

Pursuant to the directive contained in the Committee's report to the Security Council as part of its comprehensive review of CTED of 16 December 2005 (S/2005/800), which was endorsed by the Council, the Executive Directorate continues to take human rights into account in the course of its activities and to follow the policy guidance adopted by the Committee on 25 May 2006 regarding the incorporation of human rights into its work programme. Regular liaison with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is maintained. Thus, in November 2006, CTED was represented at an expert workshop on human rights and international cooperation in counter-terrorism, organized by OHCHR and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in Vaduz, Liechtenstein. On 26 October 2006, the Executive Director met with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism in order to discuss relevant issues and possible areas for cooperation. Regular contact is also maintained with the Council of Europe, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other organizations.

VII. Implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005)

In its resolution 1624 (2005), the Security Council called on States to adopt a range of counter-terrorism measures, including steps aimed at prohibiting and preventing incitement to commit terrorist acts. It also called on States to report to the Committee, as part of their ongoing dialogue, on the steps they have taken to implement the resolution and directed the Committee to report back to the Council in twelve months on this matter.

As at 7 September 2006, 69 States had reported to the Committee on their implementation of resolution 1624 (2005). On the basis of these reports, CTED worked with the Committee to prepare the report mandated by the resolution (S/2006/737), which was submitted to the Security Council on 14 September 2006. On the basis of its mandate under the resolution, CTED, on behalf of the Committee, continues to include relevant issues in its ongoing dialogue with States and requests information on their implementation of the resolution in the course of the Committee's country visits.

The resolution also directed the Committee to work with Member States to help build their capacity for implementation of the resolution, including by spreading best legal practices and promoting exchange of information. In November 2006, at the Committee's request, CTED prepared a discussion paper on ways in which the Committee might fulfil this aspect of its mandate.

On 19 and 20 October 2006, CTED attended an expert workshop on incitement and related terrorist activities, organized in Vienna by OSCE and the Council of Europe. The meeting referred extensively to Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) and addressed relevant issues, including incitement, recruitment of terrorists and use of the Internet for related purposes. It provided useful information, from the European perspective, for the Committee's efforts to help States build their capacities on issues related to the resolution.

VIII. Communications strategy

The redesign of the Committee's website was finalized in all six official languages and regular updates were made during the reporting period.

Both the Chairman and the Executive Director held regular consultations with Member States and regional groups in order to inform them of the Committee's activities.

Translation of the press kit into all official languages has begun. The kit was distributed at meetings attended by the CTED legal officers, during the Committee's country visits and to guests and officials visiting the Executive Directorate.

The Executive Director conducted interviews with various news outlets during the reporting period, and press conferences were held at the conclusion of the Committee's visits to the Philippines, Mali and Pakistan.

The CTED and Department of Public Information (DPI) contact list was updated. DPI continues to provide a valuable and greatly appreciated daily media monitoring service on terrorism-related news. Updating of the Directory of Assistance on the Committee's website was pursued and discussions on the production of a video on the work of the Committee and CTED were deferred until 2007.

At the request of DPI, a representative of CTED briefed groups visiting United Nations headquarters on the work of the Committee and its Executive Directorate. A total of 375 people were briefed at seven events devoted to, respectively, the United Nations Pilgrimage for Youth and the Dag Hammarskjold Foundation (3 July); the National Defence University (24 August); Lehman College (10 October); the Christian Brothers Academy (20 October); Lehigh University (8 November); and Old Dominion University (14 November).

IX. Administrative matters

In the Committee's December 2005 report to the Security Council, as part of its comprehensive review of the Executive Directorate (S/2005/800), it called upon CTED to develop and maintain a high degree of expertise in all areas of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). Consequently, CTED professional staff attended training courses on FATF technical evaluations and assessors, terrorist financing, the IMO train-the-trainer programme and ICAO-mandated airport security and other civil aviation security measures. In 2007, CTED

will take an even more proactive role in seeking out specific training courses offered by international organizations and Member States in order to broaden and deepen the knowledge and experience of its staff.

CTED has prepared and submitted its 2007 Special Political Mission budget, which includes new resources for enhancing logistical support for the Committee's visits to Member States, upgrading and maintaining CTED's database, financing online access to counter-terrorism websites in cooperation with other parts of the United Nations Secretariat, and maintaining and upgrading the Committee's website. During the reporting period, CTED took the necessary measures to make its premises compliant with United Nations security standards and to properly secure its files. In addition, it has enhanced support for country visits by reorganizing its support staff.

The Executive Directorate has continued to develop a comprehensive Microsoft Access database for the effective management of PIAs, technical assistance data and contact lists, which became operational last September. It also developed a comprehensive records retention schedule and a set of records management tools in order to ensure compliance with the Organization's archives and records management policies and procedures. The database and records management tools will serve as the foundation for CTED's acquisition of database software architecture by the end of 2006. This software system, TRIM Context 6.0, is a United-Nations-approved electronic recordkeeping, audit and security system. Once populated with real data, the TRIM database will be made accessible, via the Committee website, by a number of actors outside the Executive Directorate. Differentiated levels of access to CTED information will be established for Committee members, experts of the 1267 Committee Monitoring Team and the 1540 Committee, Member States which are not members of the Committee, and international, regional and subregional organizations cooperating with the Committee and CTED.

X. Conclusion

In the first full year since the Committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General, declared CTED operational, the Executive Directorate has endeavoured to fulfil its mandate to assist Member States in their efforts to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). In so doing, it has incorporated the new tools approved by the Committee and bolstered its efforts to facilitate the provision of technical assistance to States in need of it. As highlighted in this report, both regions and individual States have made significant progress in several areas covered by the resolution.

Cooperation between CTED and international, regional and subregional organizations has been solidly strengthened. These organizations have made a valuable contribution to the Committee's country visits and to the provision of technical assistance and the promotion of best practices related to various aspects of the resolution. The fifth special meeting of the Committee with these organizations will provide another opportunity to review the scope of our partnership to and explore new avenues for cooperation.

Annex I
Technical Assistance Action Plan

Identify needs and pursue dialogue with States

Activity	*Measurable outcomes*	*Outcome as at November 2006*
Identify and prioritize technical assistance needs of States	Contact points list completed by May 2006	Contact points updated, to be merged into database. Currently 269 contacts (both internal and external to the United Nations) in database
	100 per cent of new reports received (October 2005-October 2006) analyzed in order to identify technical assistance needs by December 2006	Technical assistance needs identified for 96 Member States. Full consent to share received from 85 Member States, partial consent from 4 States and no consent from 7 States
		Further priority technical assistance needs identified for 10 Member States; awaiting approval of subcommittees
	Agreement with 25 States on their priority technical assistance needs by June 2006	Meetings/contacts with 52 Member States on priority technical needs, including meeting with six late submitters
Identify regional/subregional technical assistance needs through focused analysis and in consultation with regional and subregional organizations	Priority needs identified for six regions/subregions, as appropriate, in 2006	Technical needs identified for five regions in the Executive Director's monthly reports: Latin America, South Asia, Southern Africa, West Africa and the Pacific Islands
		Ongoing dialogue with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Pacific Islands Forum, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the African Union, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and potential donors concerning technical assistance needs, including for late submitters.

Identify States that have previously requested assistance and complete an audit of assistance requested and provided in order to identify outstanding technical assistance requests	Audit of assistance requested and provided in May 2006 100 per cent of priority needs referred to potential donors/providers by December 2006	Audit completed for Africa and West Asia. Previously requested and provided technical assistance currently being incorporated into database
Develop capacity to monitor implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). Store data relating to States' implementation of the resolution (legislative changes, operational initiatives) which can be compared with their receipt of technical assistance and outstanding needs; analyze trends	Parameters for electronic storage of data: April 2006; operational capability: September 2006	Information gathered from PIAs in process of migration to a database that will provide for secure storage and retrieval of this information
As appropriate, identify assistance being provided in the areas of institution-building and strengthening of the rule of law in order to find ways that this assistance can enhance States' implementation of the resolution	Information that strengthens States' capacity to implement resolution 1373 (2001), including by building relevant institutions and strengthening the rule of law in relevant areas, compiled and made available	Ongoing liaison with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and relevant regional organizations
Develop a diagnostic tool to assess technical assistance needs more accurately and comprehensively for use by CTED, States and/or potential technical assistance providers	Diagnostic tool which allows for: -Improved needs analysis based on a consistent approach and -Targeted assistance at State, regional and subregional levels available by April 2006	New PIA presented to the Committee on 16 March 2006; adopted and in use for all PIAs

Strengthening relations with donor community/providers

Activity	***Measurable Outcomes***	***Outcome as at November 2006***
Arrange informal forums targeting donors/providers and Member States	Seek a sponsor for one regional and one thematic meeting to be held during 2006; meeting to result in action plans for meeting assistance needs	Meeting with potential donors and think tanks with a view to the holding of informal forums; CTED has budgeted for 2 regional meetings and one donor meeting in 2007.

	Schedule of proposals on first forum to the Committee by April 2006	In April 2006, the Chairman of the Committee and a CTED expert participated in a meeting of the Pacific Islands Forum Counter Terrorism Working Group, at which they exchanged information on CTED's facilitation of technical assistance and put in place a process to receive updated technical assistance needs information In July, 2006, the Committee/CTED held an informal forum in New York for the Pacific Islands Forum and donors In September 2006, CTED (together with the experts of the 1540 and 1267 Committees) held a meeting in New York with five late submitting CARICOM States in order to discuss technical assistance with the preparation of their reports. CTED will continue follow up with potential donors and/or specialized international organizations in order to facilitate assistance. In October, 2006, the Administrative Secretary of the Intergovernmental Action Group against Money Laundering (GIABA) held a briefing for donors and CTED in New York. In November, 2006, CTED hosted an informal meeting between the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), its Capacity Building Programme against Terrorism (ICPAT) and potential donors in New York.
Identify existing and potential technical assistance donors/providers (organizations and States) and their areas of expertise and focal/contact points, including for United Nations bodies, the Group of Eight Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) and States that might not have provided assistance in the past but have achieved a high level of implementation in particular areas	Updated list of technical assistance donors and potential providers with corresponding areas of expertise and focal points available by June 2006	List being updated and will be merged with database

Engage in active dialogue with donors/providers, international, regional organizations and subregional organizations and/or Member States aimed at: • Identifying trends and gaps in areas of technical assistance; • Identifying how CTED can fill those gaps and avoid duplicating existing efforts to facilitate technical assistance; • Ensuring that other bodies are aware of the work of the Committee and CTED in the area of technical assistance and of the requirements of resolution 1373 (2001); and • Following up on technical assistance requests referred to donors/providers by CTED	Target: at least 10 contacts per month	Meetings/contacts with 18 donor States Eleven meetings with CTAG through attendance at conferences held in Moscow in February, April and November 2006. CTED also met with local CTAG representatives in Malaysia (July 2006), the Philippines (September 2006) Mali (October 2006) and Nigeria (November 2006). Meetings/contacts with the European Union, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Commonwealth Secretariat, the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries Meetings/contacts with: UNODC (law), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (good governance), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Meetings/contacts with: the African Union, ECOWAS, IGAD/ICPAT, the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CAEMC), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Eastern and Southern African Anti-money-laundering Group (ESAAMLG), and GIABA As a result of CTED meetings and contacts, ECOWAS and GIABA participated in the Committee's visits to Mali (in October 2006) and Nigeria (in November 2006). CTED and African Union are discussing the possibility of conducting a review of model counter-terrorism legislation for Africa.

			A CTED expert will participate in a seminar, to be held in the Niger in November 2006 in order to finalize GIABA's draft framework law on the financing of terrorism. A CTED representative will participate in a United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)-sponsored Legal Counter-Terrorism and Capacity-Building Workshop for the SADC States, to be held in Namibia in early December 2006. The objectives of the workshop are to help these States building their counter-terrorism expertise and capacity. CTED has disseminated the Committee's Directory of International Best Practices, Codes and Standards to regional/subregional organizations with links to the Committee's webpage. Informal meetings/contacts are ongoing with a view to formal referrals on counter-terrorism capacity building. Referrals of identified technical assistance needs follow thematic and geographic categories: 1. Thematic: UNODC: (a) becoming a party to the international counter-terrorism instruments; (b) drafting of implementing legislation for these instruments; (c) adoption of legislation on extradition and mutual legal assistance; IMF and UNODC/Global Programme against Money Laundering (GPML): (a) training in anti-money-laundering investigation techniques; (b) training in terrorist financing investigation techniques; (c) training for financial intelligence unit (FIU) staff 2. Geographic: (a) Africa and Western Asia; (b) Europe and Central Asia; and (c) the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Southern Asia

Establish informal working arrangements with organizations and States; formalize these arrangements and establish protocols if necessary	Informal arrangements and, if necessary, memorandums of understanding, agreements, protocols or exchange of notes/letters established by December 2006	Informal working arrangements ongoing with donor Member States United Nations Office of Legal Affairs provided comments and legal advice on possible memorandums of understanding and exchanges of letters

Strengthen the Committee's "switchboard" function

Activity	*Measurable Outcomes*	*Outcome as at November 2006*
Analyse and review options for improving the current matrix, e.g., transforming it into a more user-friendly database	Proposal for technical assistance matrix by June 2006	The new, user-friendly matrix of assistance will be operational by the end of 2006 or early 2007. CTED has also developed a user for donors
Develop references about existing and potential technical assistance providers reflecting country and regional interests and patterns of assistance	Updated reference guide by June 2006	Update of guide ongoing; a guide for 15 donors (organizations and States) being developed
Match agreed, prioritized technical assistance needs with identified donors/providers that may be able to meet these needs	All priority technical assistance needs agreed upon and potential donors/providers identified within three months of receipt of report/request from Member State	In the course of referrals, identified technical assistance needs are matched with identified donors/providers who may be able to provide assistance. See referrals below
Identify gaps in agreed but unmet priority needs and find ways to meet them	Information on 100 per cent of unmet agreed but unmet priority needs, and options for meeting them, compiled by December 2006	As part of this exercise, CTED is following up on all referrals, including by: - Identifying potential new technical assistance providers/donors (i.e., UNODC/Global Programme against Money Laundering (GPML)); -Enhancing cooperation with, and the role of, counter-terrorism centres such as the African Union/African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), IGAD/ICPAT, GIABA and ECOWAS; and -Arranging for assistance with the drafting of reports through regional and subregional organizations

Arrange for donors/providers and recipients to agree on the delivery of technical assistance through referrals, letters of introduction, contact information, etc.	Target: 10 facilitation agreements/arrangements per quarter	Referrals for technical assistance: **UNODC** 75 Member States referred to UNODC/TPB and GPML as follows: 50 referrals to TPB for technical assistance with legislative drafting and ratification and implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments. These referrals were made on a regional basis: 22 States from Africa and West Asia; 17 States from Europe and Central Asia; 11 States from the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Southern Asia *** 25 States from Africa and West Asia referred to UNODC/GPML for technical assistance in establishing and strengthening financial intelligence and training in money-laundering and terrorist-financing investigation techniques **IMF** 64 Member States referred to IMF for technical assistance in establishing and strengthening FIUS and training in money-laundering and terrorist-financing investigation techniques. These referrals were made on a regional basis: 25 Member States from Africa and West Asia; 19 Member States from Europe and Central Asia; 20 Member States from the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Southern Asia

		CTAG Technical assistance needs for 65 countries shared **Meetings and referrals to donor States** CTED met with or contacted 18 donor countries. As a result, formal and informal referrals for technical assistance were made to eight donor countries. Referrals were also made to UNDP, OSCE, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the African Union, ACSRT and ESAAMLG
After priority needs for technical assistance are identified and referred to potential donors, perform ongoing follow-up with technical assistance donors/providers and recipients	Target: 100 per cent follow up within six months of referral	**Follow-up on technical assistance** **UNODC/TPB** Of the referrals made, UNODC/TPB has contacted 15 States directly. UNODC also has activities planned for 22 other referred States. CTED and TPB are in regular contact regarding progress in this area. **IMF** Of the 20 Member States from the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Southern Asia referred to IMF: IMF will follow up with 10 States through a contact letter; it has active programmes with another nine States and will take into account CTED's referral. CTED met with the IMF in October 2006 to discuss the follow up. IMF will provide further updates on the remainder of the referrals once it has additional information from its desk officers.

		CTAG Follow-up is ongoing, particularly through country visits
After delivery of technical assistance, review the efficiency and effectiveness of laws developed and implemented and operational measures pursued in order to determine how technical assistance has enhanced States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001)	Quarterly report to the Committee	Ongoing

Provide for continued discussion in the Committee

Activity	***Measurable Outcomes***	***Outcome as at November 2006***
Activities Requiring Development Obtain or develop references such as model laws, best practices, technical material and training modules in cases where technical assistance needs can be satisfied without a donor's direct involvement. Provide such information to relevant States and regional/subregional organizations Develop and use measurement criteria or benchmarks for States and the Committee to use in gauging States' progress in implementing fully resolution 1373 (2001)	Review by the Committee at the end of 2006	In August 2006, the Committee adopted a Directory of International Best Practices, Codes and Standards, which CTED has disseminated to States and regional/subregional organizations. CTED forwarded to ICPAT the list of best practices on border control issues and circulated the Directory to CARICOM members

Report on outcomes to date regarding CTED's technical assistance facilitation role, with a particular focus on States that the Committee has visited (March 2006), and produce similar reports every quarter	Quarterly reports to the Committee, including results such as: • 100 per cent of identified, agreed priority technical assistance needs referred to potential donors/providers within three months of receipt of report/request from Member State; • "x" per cent of referrals followed up with potential donors within "y" months; • "x" per cent of referrals led to delivered assistance; and • "x" assistance delivered led to "y" improvement in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001)	On 13 September 2006, the Committee was updated on follow-up to the visits to Thailand, Kenya, Morocco, Albania and Algeria. In October, 2006, Kenya's capacity to enhance its coastal border patrol and surveillance was improved with assistance from the United States of America, which donated six boats to patrol Kenya's coastline.

Annex II
Cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, United Nations bodies and other entities[1]

International Organizations

Commonwealth Secretariat
Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
Group of Eight Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG)
International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
World Customs Organization (WCO)

Regional Organizations

African Union
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
European Union
Organization of American States (OAS)

Subregional Organizations

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF)
Council of Europe
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in Africa (GIABA)
Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
IGAD Capacity Building Programme Against Terrorism (ICPAT)
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
Pacific Islands Forum
Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT)

United Nations

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

[1] For a detailed description of CTED's activities with international, regional and subregional organizations, United Nations bodies and other entities, please see section IV (A).

Draft letter to the Permanent Representative of Benin

Excellency,

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia, I have the honour to draw your attention to information contained in the latest report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia (S/2006/976), which relates to Benin.

In this connection, I should like to refer you to paragraph 203 of the report (excerpt attached), which states that Mr. Mohammed Salame's Togolese diplomatic passport (which according to the Togolese Government has been withdrawn) held over 125 immigration stamps accrued from September 2002 to November 2004, including for travel to Benin (passport no. XXX296 valid from 21 August 2002 to 20 August 2008).

Mr. Salame (sometimes spelled 'Salami') is subject to the travel restrictions first imposed by Security Council resolution 1343 (2001) and then continued by Council resolution 1521 (2003), pursuant to which all States are obliged to prevent his entry or transit through their territories. The full travel ban list is available on the Committee's web site at the following URL: http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/Liberia3/1521_list.htm.

The members of the Committee have therefore asked me to write to you to request, from the relevant authorities in your Government, any information that could shed further light on these alleged violations of the travel ban, as well as general information on the steps taken by your Government to implement these mandatory measures of the Security Council.

The members of the Committee would welcome receiving your response before the Committee's next quarterly review of the travel ban list in March 2007.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.